#### VPDES PERMIT PROGRAM FACT SHEET

FILE NO: 617

This document gives pertinent information concerning the VPDES Permit listed below. This permit is being processed as a MAJOR, INDUSTRIAL permit.

PERMIT NO.: VA0004162 EXPIRATION DATE: 11/15/10 1. 2. FACILITY LOCATION ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT) FACILITY NAME AND LOCAL MAILING ADDRESS International Paper - Franklin Mill same 34040 Union Camp Drive Franklin, VA 23851 CONTACT AT FACILITY: CONTACT AT LOCATION ADDRESS Sheryl S. Raulston NAME: Raye Moore TITLE: EHS Manager TITLE: PHONE: (757) 569-4558 **PHONE:** (757) 569-4793 OWNER CONTACT: (TO RECEIVE PERMIT) CONSULTANT CONTACT: 3. NAME: Ted W. Lewellyn NAME: TITLE: Mill Manager FIRM NAME: COMPANY NAME: International Paper -Franklin Mill ADDRESS: ADDRESS: 34040 Union Camp Drive Franklin, VA 23851 PHONE: (757) 569-4558 564-4581 PHONE: ( PERMIT DRAFTED BY: DEQ, Water Permits, Regional Office 4. Permit Writer(s): Sauer Date(s): August 2010 Reviewed By: Date(s):  $\frac{9}{26/10}$ 5. PERMIT ACTION: ( ) Issuance (X) Reissuance ( ) Revoke & Reissue ( ) Owner Modification ( ) Change of Ownership/Name [Effective Date: ( ) Board Modification SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC ATTACHMENTS LABELED AS: Attachment Site Inspection Report/Memorandum Attachment Discharge Location/Topographic Map Attachment Schematic/Plans & Specs/Site Map/Water Balance TABLE I - Discharge/Outfall Description Attachment 4 TABLE II - Effluent Monitoring/Limitations Attachment Effluent Limitations/Monitoring Rationale/Suitable Attachment 6 Data/Antidegradation/Antibacksliding Special Conditions Rationale Attachment 7 Attachment Toxics Monitoring/Toxics Reduction/WET Limit Rationale Attachment 9 Material Stored Attachment 10 Receiving Waters Info./Tier Determination/STORET Data/Stream Modeling/303d Segment Information Attachment TABLE III(a) and TABLE III(b) - Change Sheets NPDES Industrial Permit Rating Worksheet and EPA Permit Checklist Attachment 12 Attachment 13 Chronology Sheet Attachment Pertinent Correspondence 14 Attachment Public Participation

8/16/10, UPON UDH

#### PERMIT CHARACTERIZATION: (Check as many as appropriate) (X) Existing Discharge (X) Effluent Limited ( ) Proposed Discharge (X) Water Quality Limited ( ) Municipal ( ) WET Limit ( ) Interim Limits in Permit SIC Code(s) ( ) Interim Limits in Other Document (X) Industrial ( ) Compliance Schedule Required SIC Code(s)2621,2631,2611,2679 ( ) POTW ( ) Site Specific WQ Criteria ( ) PVOTW ( ) Variance to WQ Standards (X) Private ( ) Water Effects Ratio ( ) Federal (X) Discharge to 303(d) Listed Segment ( ) State (X) Toxics Management Program Required ( ) Publicly-Owned Industrial ( ) Toxics Reduction Evaluation (X) Storm Water Management Plan ( ) Pretreatment Program Required (X) Possible Interstate Effect ( ) CBP Significant Dischargers List Outfall No(s). Receiving Stream 001 Blackwater River River Mile: 5ABLW000.62 Basin: Chowan and Dismal Swamp Subbasin: Chowan River Section: 1 Class: II Special Standard(s): NEW-21 7-Day/10-Year Low Flow: 1.36 MGD (Nov-Mar) 1-Day/10-Year Low Flow: 0.22 MGD (Nov-Mar) 30-Day/5-Year Low Flow: 29.3 MGD (Nov-Mar) Harmonic Mean Flow: 702.2 MGD (Nov-Mar) Tidal: YES 002 Blackwater River River Mile: 5ABLW0013.73 Basin: Chowan and Dismal Swamp Subbasin: Chowan River Section: 1 Class: II Special Standard: NEW-21 7-Day/10-Year Low Flow: 1.36 MGD (Nov-Mar) 1-Day/10-Year Low Flow: 0.22 MGD (Nov-Mar) 30-Day/5-Year Low Flow: 29.3 MGD (Nov-Mar) 702.2 MGD (Nov-Mar) Harmonic Mean Flow: Tidal: YES 006, 007, 010, 012, 013, 014 Washole Creek River Mile: 5AKNG000.04 Basin: Chowan and Dismal Swamp Subbasin: Chowan River Section: 2 Class: VII Special Standard: NEW-21 7-Day/10-Year Low Flow: MGD 1-Day/10-Year Low Flow: N/A MGD 30-Day/5-Year Low Flow: N/A MGD Harmonic Mean Flow: N/A MGD Tidal: NO

008, 009, 011

Kingsale Swamp

River Mile: 5AKNG004.66

Basin: Chowan and Dismal Swamp

Subbasin: Chowan River

Section: 2 Class: VII

Special Standard: NEW-21

7-Day/10-Year Low Flow: 0 MGD 1-Day/10-Year Low Flow: N/A MGD 30-Day/5-Year Low Flow: N/A MGD Harmonic Mean Flow: N/A MGD

Tidal: NO

015

Beaverdam Swamp

River Mile:

Basin: Chowan and Dismal Swamp

Subbasin: Chowan River

Section: 2 Class: VII

Special Standard: NEW-21

7-Day/10-Year Low Flow: 0 MGD 1-Day/10-Year Low Flow: N/A MGD 30-Day/5-Year Low Flow: N/A MGD Harmonic Mean Flow: N/A MGD

Tidal: NO

9. <u>FACILITY DESCRIPTION:</u> Describe the type facility from which the discharges originate.

Existing industrial discharge resulting from the past manufacture of bleached printing paper and paperboard. The facility ceased paper making operations in April 2010, but discharges from the facility remain during the closed and clean-up phase of the plant. Future operations at the facility will likely result in continued discharges.

- 10. LICENSED OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS: ( ) No (X) Yes Class: I
  - 11. RELIABILITY CLASS: Industrial Facility NA
  - 12. SITE INSPECTION DATE: 7/15/08 REPORT DATE: 7/25/08

Performed By: J. LaCroix

SEE ATTACHMENT 1

13. <u>DISCHARGE(S) LOCATION DESCRIPTION</u>: Provide USGS Topo which indicates the discharge location, significant (large) discharger(s) to the receiving stream, water intakes, and other items of interest.

Outfall 001: Name of Topo: Riverdale Quadrant No.: 05C

Outfalls 002, 006, Name of Topo: Franklin Quadrant No.: 05B

007, 010, 012, 013, 014, 015

Outfalls 008, Name of Topo: Holland Quadrant No.: 05A

009, 011

14. ATTACH A SCHEMATIC OF THE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM(S) [IND. & MUN.]. FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES, PROVIDE A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCTION CYCLE(S) AND ACTIVITIES. FOR MUNICIPAL FACILITIES, PROVIDE A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT PROVIDED.

SEE ATTACHMENT 3 (CAN ALSO REFERENCE TABLE I)

15. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION: Describe each discharge originating from this facility.

SEE TABLE I (OR CAN SUBSTITUTE PAGE 2C) - SEE ATTACHMENT 4

16. COMBINED TOTAL FLOW:

TOTAL: 126 MGD (for public notice)

PROCESS FLOW: 125 MGD (IND.)

NONPROCESS/RAINFALL DEPENDENT FLOW: 1 MGD (Est.)

- 17. STATUTORY OR REGULATORY BASIS FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS: (Check all which are appropriate)
  - X State Water Control Law
  - X Clean Water Act
  - X VPDES Permit Regulation (9 VAC 25-31-10 et seq.)
  - X EPA NPDES Regulation (Federal Register)
  - X EPA Effluent Guidelines (40 CFR 133 or 400 471)
  - X Water Quality Standards (9 VAC 25-260-5 et seq.)
  - X Wasteload Allocation from a TMDL or River Basin Plan
- 18. **EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/MONITORING**: Provide all limitations and monitoring requirements being placed on each outfall.

SEE TABLE II - ATTACHMENT 5

19. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/MONITORING RATIONALE: Attach any analyses of an outfall by individual toxic parameter. As a minimum, it will include: statistics summary (number of data values, quantification level, expected value, variance, covariance, 97th percentile, and statistical method); wasteload allocation (acute, chronic and human health); effluent limitations determination; input data listing. Include all calculations used for each outfall and set of effluent limits and those used in any model(s). Include all calculations/documentation of any antidegradation or antibacksliding issues in the development of any limitations; complete the review statements below. Provide a rationale for limiting internal waste streams and indicator pollutants. Attach chlorine mass balance calculations, if performed. Attach any additional information used to develop the limitations, including any applicable water quality standards calculations (acute, chronic and human health).

#### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN LIMITATIONS DEVELOPMENT:

<u>VARIANCES/ALTERNATE LIMITATIONS</u>: Provide justification or refutation rationale for requested variances or alternatives to required permit conditions/limitations. This includes, but is not limited to: waivers from testing requirements; variances from technology guidelines or water quality standards; WER/translator study consideration; variances from standard permit limits/conditions.

**SUITABLE DATA:** In what, if any, effluent data were considered in the establishment of effluent limitations and provide all appropriate information/calculations.

All suitable effluent data were reviewed.

ANTIDEGRADATION REVIEW: Provide all appropriate information/calculations for the antidegradation review.

The receiving stream has been classified as tier 1; therefore, no further review is needed. Permit limits have been established by determining wasteload allocations which will result in attaining and/or maintaining all water quality criteria which apply to the receiving stream, including narrative criteria. These wasteload allocations will provide for the protection and maintenance of all existing uses.

ANTIBACKSLIDING REVIEW: Indicate if antibacksliding applies to this permit and, if so, provide all appropriate information.

For the outfalls that remain in the permit, there are no backsliding issues to address in this permit (i.e., limits as stringent or more stringent when compared to the previous permit). Three internal outfalls have been removed from the permit that had FEG limitations associated with the outfalls. The outfalls were removed because the processes associated with those outfalls have been discontinued.

SEE ATTACHMENT 6

20. <u>SPECIAL CONDITIONS RATIONALE</u>: Provide a rationale for each of the permit's special conditions.

SEE ATTACHMENT 7

21. TOXICS MONITORING/TOXICS REDUCTION AND WET LIMIT SPECIAL CONDITIONS RATIONALE:

Provide the justification for any toxics monitoring program and/or toxics reduction program and WET limit; the actual rationales for the conditions for the permit are to be included under Attachment 6.

SEE ATTACHMENT 8

22. <u>SLUDGE DISPOSAL PLAN</u>: Provide a description of the sludge disposal plan (e.g., type sludge, treatment provided and disposal method). Indicate if any of the plan elements are included within the permit.

N/A

23. MATERIAL STORED: List the type and quantity of wastes, fluids, or pollutants being stored at this facility. Briefly describe the storage facilities and list, if any, measures taken to prevent the stored material from reaching State waters.

SEE ATTACHMENT 9

24. RECEIVING WATERS INFORMATION: Refer to the State Water Control Board's Water Quality Standards [e.g., River Basin Section Tables (9 VAC 25-260-5 et seq.). Use 9 VAC 25-260-140 C (introduction and numbered paragraph) to address tidal waters where fresh water standards would be applied or transitional waters where the most stringent of fresh or salt water standards would be applied. Attach any memoranda or other information which helped to develop permit conditions (i.e. tier determinations, PReP complaints, special water quality studies, STORET data and other biological and/or chemical data, etc.

SEE ATTACHMENT 10

25 <u>305(b)/303(d) Listed Segments</u>: Indicate if the facility discharges to a segment that is listed on the current 305(b)/303(d) list and, if so, provide all appropriate information/calculations.

This facility discharges directly to the Blackwater River. This receiving stream segment has been listed in Category 5 of the 305(b)/303(d) list for non-attainment of dissolved oxygen. A TMDL has not been prepared or approved for this stream segment. The permit requires in-stream monitoring for dissolved oxygen and has discharge conditions based on the in-stream dissolved oxygen concentration. The permit contains a TMDL reopener clause which will allow these requirements to be modified, in compliance with section 303(d)(4) of the Act once a TMDL is approved.

This receiving stream segment has been listed in Category 5 of the 305(b)/303(d) list for non-attainment of mercury (fish tissue). A TMDL has not been prepared or approved for this stream segment. No limit for mercury is included in this permit as that pollutant is either absent from the effluent or contained in such low concentrations as to not cause or contribute to the non-attainment of the stream segment. The permit contains a TMDL reopener clause which will allow the permit to be modified, in compliance with section 303(d)(4) of the Act once a TMDL is approved.

26. CHANGES TO PERMIT: Use TABLE III(a) to record any changes from the previous permit and the rationale for those changes. Use TABLE III(b) to record any changes made to the permit during the permit processing period and the rationale for those changes [i.e., use for comments from the applicant, VDH, EPA, other agencies and/or the public where comments resulted in changes to the permit limitations or any other changes associated with the special conditions or reporting requirements].

SEE ATTACHMENT 11

27. NPDES INDUSTRIAL PERMIT RATING WORKSHEET:

TOTAL SCORE: 140 SEE ATTACHMENT 12

28. <u>DEQ PLANNING COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT PERMIT</u>: Document any comments received from DEQ planning.

The discharge is not addressed in any planning document but will be included when the plan is updated.

29. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Document comments/responses received during the public participation process. If comments/responses provided, especially if they result in changes to the permit, place in the attachment.

VDH/DSS COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from the Virginia Dept. of Health and noted how resolved.

The VDH had no objections to the draft permit, as stated by letter dated August 16, 2010.

EPA COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and noted how resolved.

EPA has no objections to the adequacy of the draft permit, as stated by e-mail dated September 24, 2010.

ADJACENT STATE COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from an adjacent state and noted how resolved.

The draft permit was sent to North Carolina on September 29, 2010. No comments were received during the comment period.

OTHER AGENCY COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from any other agencies (e.g., VIMS, VMRC, DGIF, etc.) and noted how resolved.

The draft permit was sent to NCDENR, NC Division of Marine Fisheries, NC Wildlife Resources, VA Game and Inland Fisheries and the US Fish and Wildlife Service on September 29, 2010. No comments were received during the comment period.

OTHER COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM RIPARIAN OWNERS/CITIZENS ON DRAFT PERMIT: Document any comments received from other sources and note how resolved.

The Blackwater/Nottoway Riverkeeper, Mr. Jeff Turner, was notified by e-mail on September 29, 2010. No comments were received during the comment period.

The application and draft permit have received public notice in accordance with the VPDES Permit Regulation, and no comments were received.

PUBLIC NOTICE INFORMATION: Comment Period: Start Date: October 1, 2010 End Date: November 1, 2010

Persons may comment in writing or by e-mail to the DEQ on the proposed issuance/ reissuance/modification of the permit within 30 days from the date of the first notice. Address all comments to the contact person listed below. Written or e-mail comments shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the writer, and shall contain a complete, concise statement of the factual basis for comments. Only those comments received within this period will be considered. The Director of the DEQ may decide to hold a public hearing if public response is significant. Requests for public hearings shall state the reason why a hearing is requested, the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the public hearing and a brief explanation of how the requestor's interests would be directly and adversely affected by the proposed permit action.

All pertinent information is on file and may be inspected, and arrangements made for copying by contacting Mark H.Sauer at: Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Tidewater Regional Office, 5636 Southern Boulevard, Virginia Beach, VA 23462. Telephone: 757-518-2105 E-mail: mark.sauer@deq.virginia.gov

Following the comment period, the Board will make a determination regarding the proposed issuance/reissuance/modification. This determination will become effective, unless the Director grants a public hearing. Due notice of any public hearing will be given.

#### 30. ADDITIONAL FACT SHEET COMMENTS/PERTINENT INFORMATION:

The International Paper (IP) Franklin Mill ceased paper making operations in April 2010. Numerous discussions and meetings were held with IP staff to determine the best course of action for developing and reissuing the VPDES permit to best represent current and possible future operations at the facility. Current conditions at the facility include post closure clean up operations, and there remains process wastewater in C pond from the operative period prior to mill closure that will be discharged in the 2010-2011 discharge season. Future operations at the mill are unknown at this time, but the company is entertaining repurposing proposals.

For these reasons, it was decided that the VPDES permit should be reissued, maintaining all existing external point source outfalls and discharges, and that applicable process wastewater limitations and monitoring requirements remain at outfall 001. All internal outfalls will be removed from the permit as these outfalls were very specific to individual bleach lines at the plant, which have been taken completely off line. All storm water outfalls will be classified as associated with a regulated industrial activities where no monitoring is required; this will best represent possible future repurposing at the facility. All special conditions of the VPDES permit specific to pulp and paper operations including best management practices will be removed to reflect the current . closed status of the facility. Generic conditions for industrial facilities, specific discharge management requirements for outfall 001 to the Blackwater River, toxics management program and general industrial storm water conditions will remain in the permit to reflect current operational and discharge mode at the plant and to address as best possible future potential reuse opportunities at the plant.

### ATTACHMENT 1

SITE INSPECTION REPORT/MEMORANDUM

# DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY WASTEWATER FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT PART 1

Inspection date:		J	uly 15, 2	8008	D	ate fo	rm c	ompleted:			July 25, 20	80	
Inspection by:		Jeni	nifer J. L	aCroix	c Ir	spect	ion a	gency:			DEQ/TRO	)	
Time spent:			24 hour	rs	A	nnou	nçed	Inspection:		[]Yes	<b>[X]</b> No		
Reviewed by: Kenneth 1	Γ. Rau	m /(7	TR		Р	hotog	raph	s taken at sit	e?	[]Yes	[X] No		
Present at inspection:											l Specialist, S r Pollution Pre		on
FACILITY TYPE:						FA	CILI	TY CLASS:					
( ) Municipal		·				(X)	Мај	or					
(x) Industrial						( )	( ) Minor						
( ) Federal	<u>.</u>						( ) Small						
( ) VPA/NDC			and delivery of the state of the state of			( )	( ) High Priority ( ) Low Priority						
		1 2 2 2	94.03	TYPI	ÖFIN	SPEC	TIO	V:					
Routine	X	Rei	nspectio	1			<b>,</b>	Compliance	/assis	tance/co	omplaint		
Date of previous inspection	on:		Fet	ruary	16, 2006		Ag	ency:			DEQ/TRO		
Population Served:				Conne	ctions S	erved							
Last Month Average:		BOD₅ (mg/l)	· 		g/I)			Flow (MGD)					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Other:								***			
Last Month Average: 001Effluent		COD (mg/l)	282		P g/l)	1.48	3	Flow (MGD)		69	NH <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)	0	0.80
2/1/08 - 2/29/08		Other:	TN = 5.5	6 mg/l	, pH = 7	'.7 – 8	3.0 s	u, Color = 5	74 PC	U			
Last Quarter Average: Effluent		BOD <sub>s</sub> (mg/l)			SS g/l)			Flow (MGD)			NH <sub>3</sub> (mg/l)		
a haddadha a ca ag tha an Agairtí a dhean an an an an Agairtí a can an an an an		Other:											
Data verified in preface:	,		Upo	tated?				N	o Cha	nges?			Х
Has there been any new	constru	uction?		-			,	YE	s		NO		X
If yes, were the plans and	l speci	fications a	approvec	?				YE	s		NO	N	N/A
DEQ approval date:				,									
COPIES TO: (X) DEQ/T	RO; (	X) DEQ/(	OWCP; (	X) ON	NER; (	) OP	ERA	TOR; () EP	A-Reg	on III; (	) Other:		

Facility: International Paper Company VA0004162 PLANT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE 2 III 2 IV Trainee Class/number of licensed operators: H 2. Hours per day plant manned? 24 hours per day / 7 days per week GOOD X **AVERAGE** 3. **POOR** Describe adequacy of staffing YES 4. X NO Does the plant have an established program for training personnel X **AVERAGE** 5. GOOD **POOR** Describe the adequacy of training YES X NO Are preventative maintenance tasks scheduled 6. X 7. GOOD **AVERAGE POOR** Describe the adequacy of maintenance YES NO Х Does the plant experience any organic/hydraulic overloading? 8. If yes, identify cause/impact on plant YES NO Χ 9 Any bypassing since last inspection? YES X NO NA 10. Is the standby electrical generator operational? On site generator provided How often is the standby generator exercised? 11. N/A ALARM SYSTEM? With systems monitoring Power transfer switch? 12. When was the cross connection last tested on the potable supply? 1/year - various sites YES 13. X NO NA Is the STP alarm system operational?

	1		 	
COMMENTS:			·	

Is sludge disposed in accordance with an approved SMP

Is septage received by the facility?

Is septage loading controlled?

Are records maintained?

YES

YES

YES

X

NO

YES

NO

NO

NA

NO

NA

NA

X

X

X

14.

15.

- The effluent management system was observed along with its ponds, ditches, pump stations, and treatment plant.
- Ponds were observed, all with ample freeboard.
- Outfall 001 was observed during the inspection. Discharge from the pond ceased on February 29th.
- Outfalls 101 and 102 are completely enclosed. The actual discharge could not be observed.
- Outfall 103 was not discharging at the time of the inspection. This line was down for previously scheduled maintenance.
- Outfalls 006 and 007 are located in the area of the rail tracks and are storm water discharge points. These outfalls are influenced by ground water and a discharge was observed.
- Outfalls 012, 013, and 014 do not require monitoring and drain storm water from storage lots. Silt traps have been implemented at these outfalls since the last DEQ inspection in order to better prevent sediment in runoff.

#### COMPLIANCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION:

None at this time:

UNIT PROCESS:

WASTEWATER PUMP STATION / MAIN MILL (CONTINUED)

			•					
				-	•	YES	NO	NA
	CONTINUOUS OPERABILITY PRO	VISIONS	Generator	Po	rtable Pump			
24.	(1) Day Storage	(2) Source	es of Electricity	x	Other:			
25.	Does the station have a bypass?		` · ·	7	·		х	
26,	Evidence of bypass in use?							Х
27.	Can the bypass be disinfected?		· ,					x
28.	Can the bypass be measured?				·			х
29.	How often is the station checked?			Eac	h shift			

COMM	EN.	Į
S.	•	

#2. The pump station pumps process wastewater to the clarifiers.

#20. The pump station is controlled and alarmed through the facility's Wonderware software which can be accessed at one of three locations – the control room at the Main Mill Pump Station, the Effluent Facility Operator's (EFO) control room located in the sludge press building and at a continuously manned control room in the wood yard.

UNIT PROCESS: STORMWATER PUMP STATION (CONTINUED)

		•			•	YE	s NO	NA
	CONTINUOUS OPERABILITY PRO	CONTINUOUS OPERABILITY PROVISIONS Gener						
24.	(1) Day Storage	(2) Source	es of Electricity	х	Other:			
25.	Does the station have a bypass?						х	,
26.	Evidence of bypass in use?							х
27.	Can the bypass be disinfected?							х
28.	Can the bypass be measured?	,				٠		Х
29.	How often is the station checked?			Eac	ch shift			

#### COMMENT S:

- #2. The pump station pumps storm water from the south end of the facility to the stormwater basin.
- #4. One of the pumps is a maintenance pump for removal of ground water. This pump was out of service for a rebuild during this inspection.
- #20. The pump station is controlled and alarmed through the facility's Wonderware software which can be accessed at one of three locations the control room at the Main Mill Pump Station, the Effluent Facility Operator's (EFO) control room located in the sludge press building and at a continuously manned control room in the Woodyard.

UNIT PROCESS: CLA

CLARIFICATION / SEDIMENTATION

	PRIMARY	х	SECONDARY	TERTIARY			YES	NO	NA
1.	Number of units			2					
2.	Number units in	operation		2					
3.	Proper flow distr	ibution be	etween units				х		
4.	Sludge collection	n system	working properly?				х		
5.	Signs of short cir	rcuiting a	nd/or overloads					X.	
6.	Effluent weirs lev	/el		·			х		
7.	Effluent weirs cle	ean					х		
8.	Scum collection	system w	orking properly				x		
9.	Influent/effluent I	oaffle sys	tem working properly				X	<del>.</del>	
10.	Chemical Used				Chemi	cal Addition			Х
11.	Effluent characte	eristics		E	Brown				

COMMENTS:

#1. One 230' diameter under feed/center feed clarifier and one 205' diameter top feed/center feed clarifier.

The number 1 unit was recently down for 4 months during repair work.

1.

2.

NA

	UNIT PROCESS:	SLUDGE PUMPING	
			YES
Number of pur	mps	4	
Number pump	s in operation	4	
	TYPE OF SI	LUDGE PUMPED:	

	Primary	x	Waste Activated				Other:		
3.	Secondary		Return Activated			. C	ombination		
	TYPE OF PUMP:		Plunger	Diap	Diaphragm				
4.	Centrifugal	X	Screwlift	Prog	Prog. Cavity		Other:		
5.	MODE OF OPERATION:		Manual	Auto	omatic	х	Other:		
6.	Sludge volume pum	ped:			0	.35 – 0.4	40 mgd		
7.	Alarm system for ed	quipme	ent failures/ove	erloads opera	Х				

COMMENTS: #1. Two pumps from each of the two clarifiers.

		UNIT	PROCESS:	P	RESS FEE	D PUMPIN	G				
								· 	YES	NO	NA
1.	Number of pumps					3					
2.	Number pumps in o	perati	on			1		a Neda ir Sed Sel 1904 gada Sa			
			TYPE	OF SLUDGE	PUMPE	D:					
	Primary	х	Waste A	ctivated			Other:				
- 3.	Secondary		Return A	Activated		Co	mbination				
,	TYPE OF PUMP:		Plunger	Diar	ohragm						
4.	Centrifugal	X	Screwlift	Prog	. Cavity	,	Other	:			
5.	MODE OF OPERATION:		Manual	Aut	omatic	х	Other				
6.	Sludge volume pum	ped:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Varie	es				
7.	Alarm system for ed	quipme	ent failures/ove	erloads opera	tional?						

COMMENTS:

#1. One pump serves as a backup.

#6. Two lines from each clarifier pump to sludge tank press feed.

UNIT PROCESS:

PRESSURE FILTRATION (SLUDGE)

·	_		•	' .		YES	NO	NA
1.	Number of units			2	e de la circulación de la companya d			
2.	Number units in operation			1	The server of the property of the server of			
3.	Amount of cake produced		120 – 200	yds³ / day				
4.	Filter run time		~ 12 – 16	hours / day	18 727 TERRITORY 18 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17			
5.	Percent solids in influent		2 -	- 4%	Programme and the second of th			
6.	Percent solids in discharge		30 -	- 35%				
7.	Sludge pumping?	Manual		Automa	atic X	1000		
8.	Chemical feed	Manual	x	Automa	atic			
9.	Condition chemical used:	P	olymer	Dose:	Varies			
10.	Recirculating system included or	n acid wash cyc	de?					Х
11.	Signs of overloading?						х	

COMMENTS:

#1. Each unit is a belt press with a gravity thickener on the front end.

		UNIT PF	ROCES	SS:	EMER		HOLDING PONDS	Ponds				
										YES	ΝO	NA
1.	Type of filters	Ae	rated		Polist	hing		Unaerated	x	100		
2.	Number of cells				,	2						
3.	Number cells in ope	eration				. 2						
•	Operation of system	n										
4.	Series			Parallel				Other:				Х
	Color							Light Brown				
5.	Gray	Brown	х	Green			Other	:				
		EVID	ENCE	OF THE	FOLLO	WING F	ROBLE	MS:	,			
٠	Vegetation in lagoo	n or dikes	?					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>'</u>		Х	
	Rodents burrowing	on dikes?			*5				<u> </u>		Х	
	Erosion?							-			Х	
	Sludge bars?	,									. <b>X</b>	
	Excessive foam?										Х	-
6.	Floating material?		<del></del>								Х	•
7.	If aerated, are lagor	on content	s mixe	d adequa	tely?							Х
8.	If aerated, is aeration	n system	operat	ing prope	rly?				<del></del>			Х
9.	Odors:	Septic	_	Earthy		Non	e X	Other:				
10.	Fencing intact?			·				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Х
11.	Grass maintained p	roperly?										X
12.	Level control valves	working p	properly	y?	<del>                                     </del>			1 1		Х		
13.	Effluent discharge e	elevation?		· <u>-</u> .	Тор		Middle	Bottom	n X			
14.	Freeboard			>	20 feet			100000000000000000000000000000000000000		Bed at		
15.	Appearance of efflu	ent?		G	DOD		FAIR	POOR	<u> </u>			Х
	Are monitoring wells	s present?	·					•			х	
	Are wells adequate	y protecte	d from	runoff?							,	Х
16.	Are caps on and se	cured?				·						Х

COMMENTS:

This pond has been separated into the A/B1 pond and the B2 pond. The water in the A/B1 pond is used to wet logs and the pond has a pump station at each end. The B2 pond is used to hold plant water. There were no problems visibly evident in the areas of the massive ponds viewed during the inspection.

UNIT PROCESS:

ACTIVATED SLUDGE BASIN (ASB)

			•					YES	NO	NA
1.	Number of aeration	units			1					
2.	Number units in op	eration			1					
3.	Mode of operation:			Continuou	S			in announce Eastair		
4.	Proper flow distribu	tion between units								х
5.	Foam control opera	tional			· .			x		
6.	Scum control prese	nt		·	•			<u> </u>	х	
7.	Dead spots					···········	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	х	
8.	Excessive foam	·		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				х	
9.	Poor aeration		,						х	
10.	Excessive scum								х	
11.	Aeration equipment	malfunction			٠				Х	
12.	Other problem(s):	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						·	X	
13.	Effluent control dev	ices working properly (	OXIDATION E	ITCHES)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					X
14.		MIXED LIQUOR CH	ARACTERI	STICS AS	AVAILABLE:	<del></del>	<del>,</del>			
	pH (s.u.)	MLSS (mg/l)		DO (mg/l)	·	SVI				
	Odor	Settleability	(ml/l)		·	SDI				
	Color									
15.		RETURN/V	VASTE SLU	JDGE RATI	ES:	· ·				
	Return Rate	Waste Rate		•	Vaste quency					
16.		AERATIO	N SYSTEM	CONTRO	L:					
	Time Clock	Manual Feed		Contin	uous Feed					
	Other:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								

ČOMMENTO.	This basin is approximately 100 acres in size.	
COMMENTS:	This basilities approximately 100 acres in circu	•

UNIT PROCESS:

Pump Station #2 (CONTINUED)

	·					YES	NO	NA
	CONTINUOUS OPERABILITY PR	OVISIONS	Generator	Po	ortable Pump			
24.	(1) Day Storage	(2) Source	es of Electricity	х	Other:			
25.	Does the station have a bypass?			-			X	
26.	Evidence of bypass in use?							X
27.	Can the bypass be disinfected?	-			·			Х
28.	Can the bypass be measured?		,					χ
29.	How often is the station checked?			Eac	ch shift			

CO	ИМ	ΕN	TS
----	----	----	----

#2. The station is located at the end of the ASB and pumps to C-Pond.

#20. There are no local or remote alarms associated with this pump station. The EFO determines whether or not to run the pumps based on the ASB level which is read manually from a staff gauge at the pump station.

			UNIT F	IIT PROCESS: C-POND										
												YES	ИО	NA
1.	Type of filters	,	Aerated				lishing	Unaerated			х			
2.	Number of cel	ls					1	-						
3.	Number cells	in ope	ration					1						
	Operation of s	ysten	1											
4.	Series				Paralle	1		-	•	Other:				X
	Color								L	_ight Brown				
5.	Gray		Brown		Green		Otl	her: Cle	ear / C	olorless	Х			
			EV	DENCE	OF THE	FOLL	OWING	G PRO	BLEM	S:	,			
	Vegetation in	lagooi	n <b>or d</b> ike	s?							··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		х -	
-	Rodents burro	wing	on dikes	?	<u> </u>								Х	
	Erosion?		•				•						х	
	Sludge bars?				,	,							х	
	Excessive foa	m?				-							х	
6.	Floating mater	rial?					<del></del>		<del></del>				х	
7.	If aerated, are	lago	n conte	nts mixe	ed adequ	ately?		·		:		<u> </u>		Х
8.	If aerated, is a	eratio	n syster	n opera	iting prop	erly?	1					ļ		Х
9.	Odors:		Septic		Earth	y	N	lone	X.	Other:				
10.	Fencing intact	?							<u>-</u> -					Х
11.	Grass maintai	ned p	roperly?			•								Х
12.	Level control v	/alves	working	proper	·ly?									Х
13.	Effluent discharge elevation? Top Middle Bottom X													
14.	Freeboard > 20 feet													
15.	Appearance of effluent?  GOOD X FAIR POOR													
	Are monitoring wells present?												X	
•	Are wells adec	quatel	y protec	ted fron	n runoff?					-		ļ		Х
16.	Are caps on a	nd se	cured?									<u> </u>		Х

COMMENTS:

<sup>#2.</sup> The pond is comprised of 1650 acres and holds approximately 11 billion gallons.

<sup>#13.</sup> Discharge is to D-Pond which is actually a large canal that flows to the final discharge location (outfall 001) into the Blackwater River.

UNIT PROCESS:	FLOW MEASUREMENT

	INFLUENT	INTERM	IEDIATE	EFFLUENT	Х		YES	NO	NA
1.	Type of measuring dev								
2.	Present reading?		,	0 mgd – no discharge	occu	rring			
3.	Bypass channel		·		<u>.                                    </u>	·		Х	
4.	Bypass channel meter	ed?							Х
	Return flow discharged	d upstream of	the meter?	·					Х
5.	Identify:								Х
6.	Device operating prope	erly?			<u></u>		. <b>x</b>		
7.	Date of last calibration		renen 1870 e 1884 e						
		E	VIDENCE OF	THE FOLLOWING PF	ROBLE	MS			
	Obstruction?					. <b>X</b>			
8.	Grease?								

#1. Two submerged sluice gates with manual bar screen are also located at the D-Pond discharge location to outfall 001.
 #2. The discharge from D-pond was discontinued for the season at the end of February.

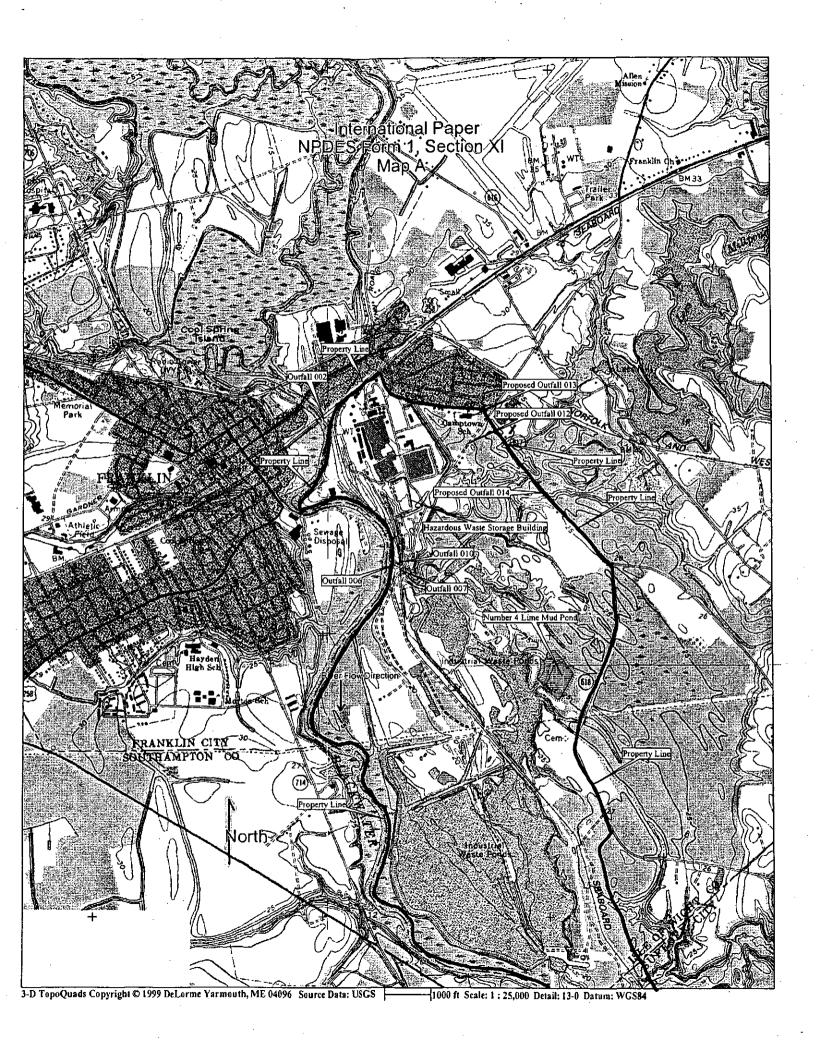
UNIT PROCESS: EFFLUENT OUTFALL 001

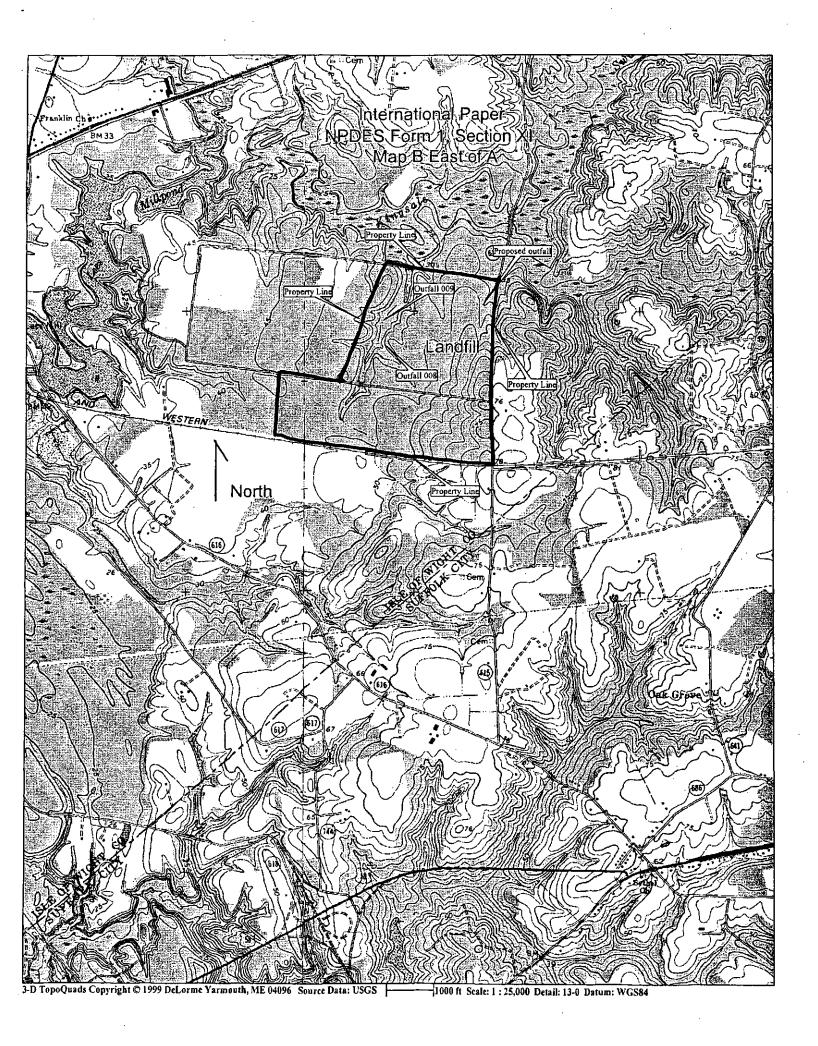
		• .							YES	NO	NA
1.	Type of outfail		,	Sh	ore Based		Submerged	Х			
			TYF	PE IF SHO	ORE BASED:	·					
·2.	Wingwall		Headwall		Rip Rap		Pipe	Х			
3.	Flapper valve p	resent?								X	
4.	Erosion of bank	area?								Х	
5.	Effluent plume v	visible?					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Х	
,	Condition of out	fall and t	he supporting s	tructure?			_				
6.	GOOD	Х	FAIR		POOR						
		FINAL	EFFLUENT, EV	IDENCE	OF FOLLOWIN	G PROBI	LEMS?				
	Oil sheen?				<del>-</del>	,				X	
-	Grease?	· · · ·			·			-		Х	
	Sludge bar?									Х	
•	Turbid effluent?									Х	
	Visible foam?							-		Х	
7.	Unusual color?				7					Х	

COMMENTS:	The discharge was discontinued for the season at the end of February.

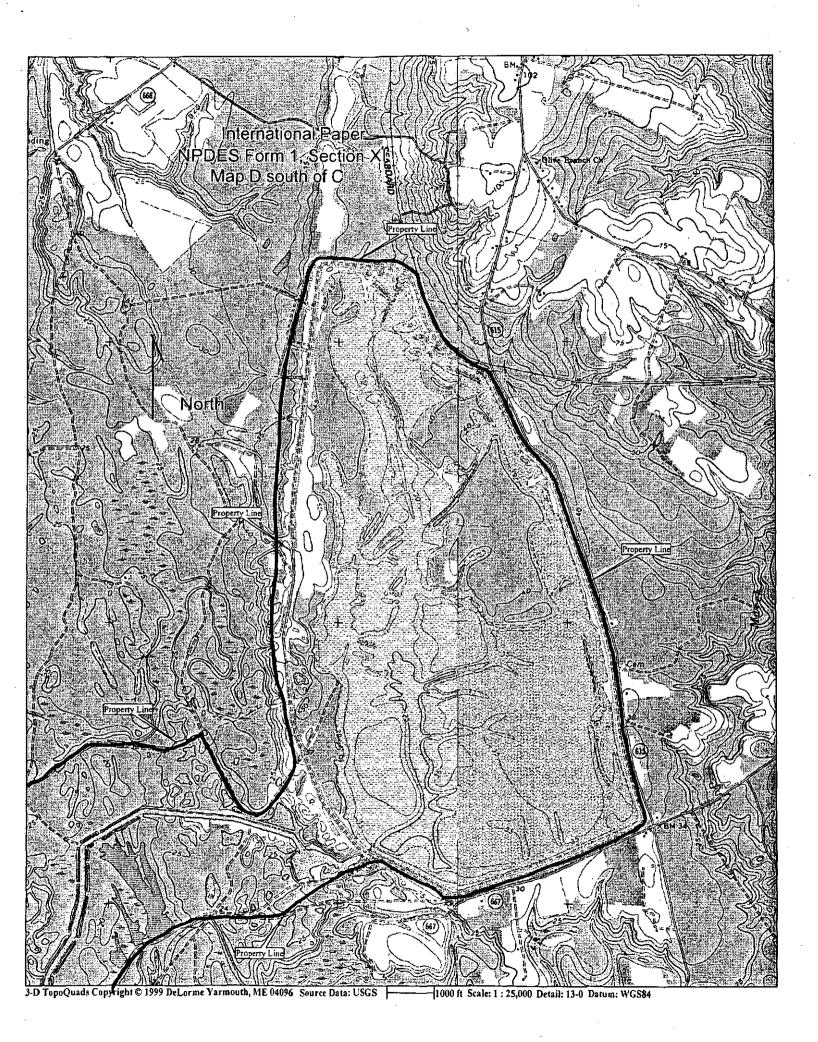
### ATTACHMENT 2

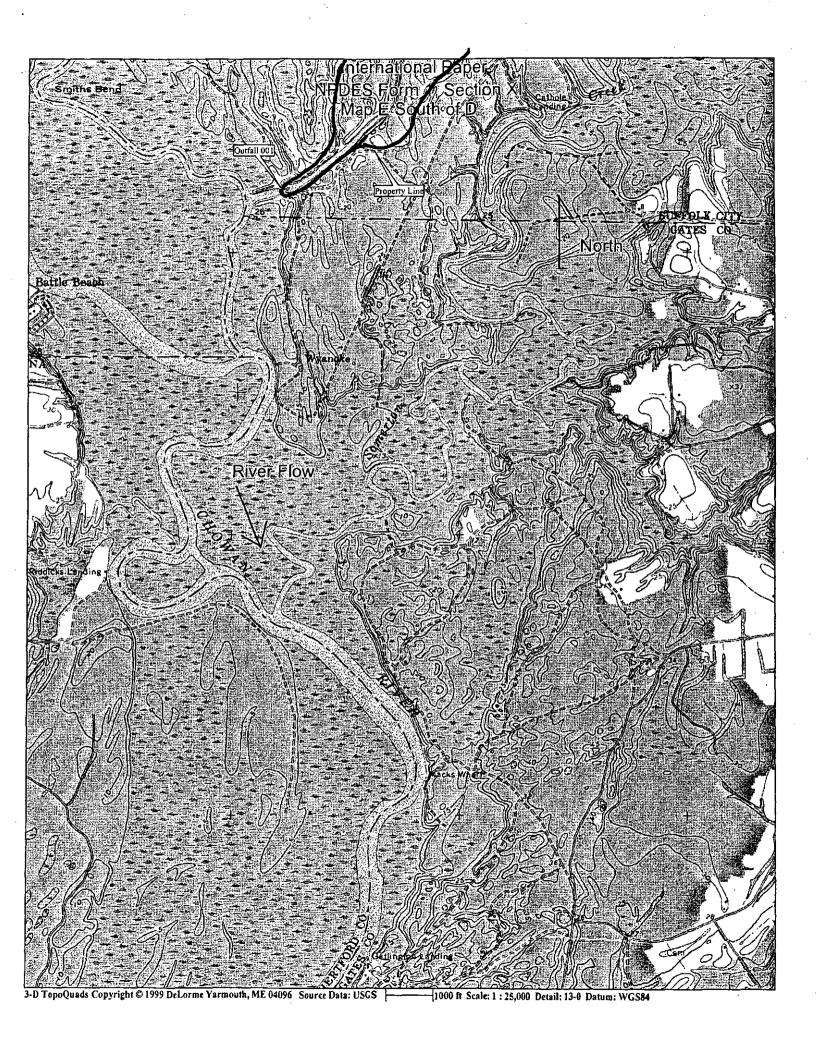
DISCHARGE LOCATION/TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

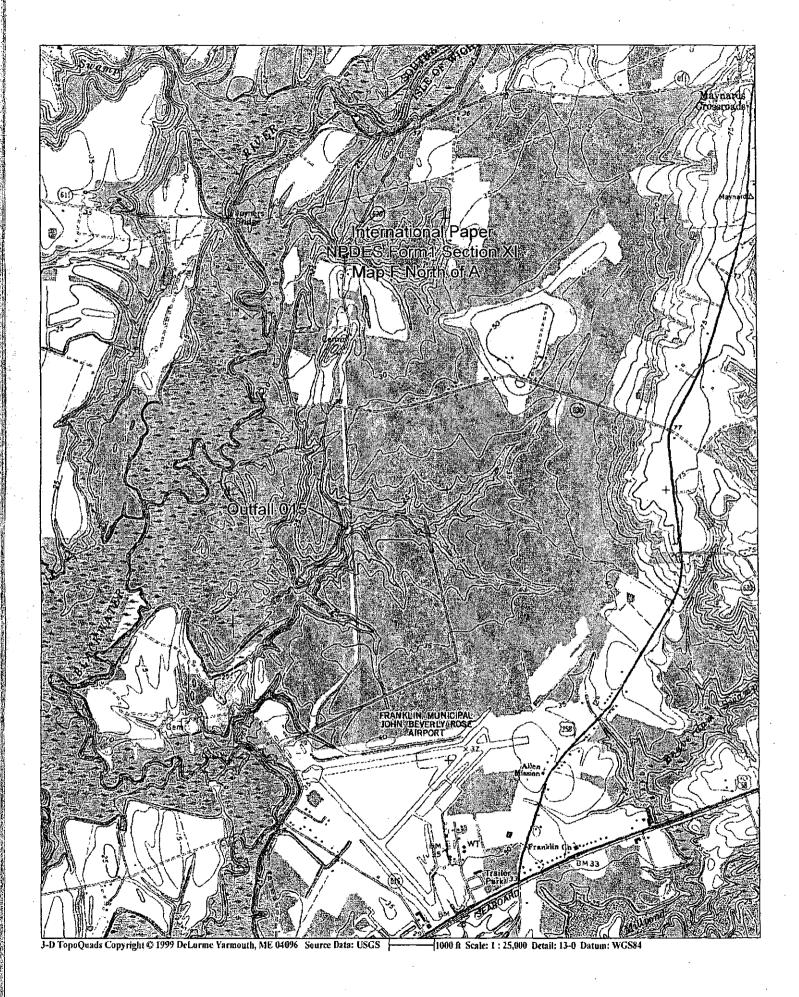










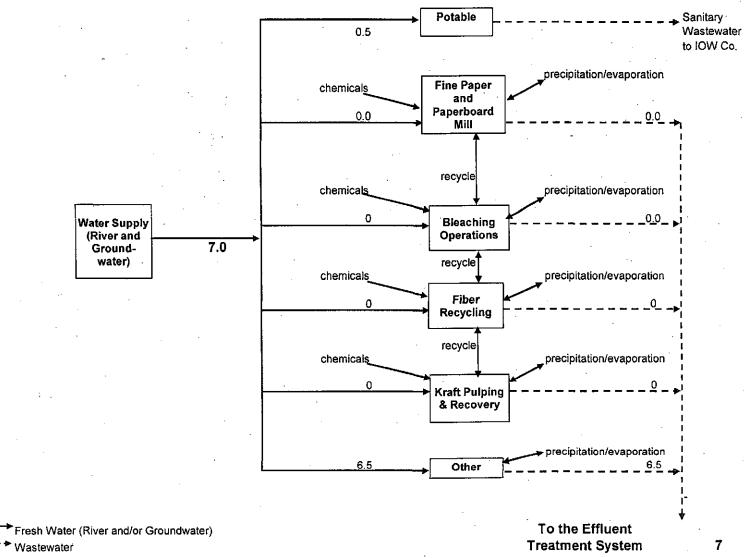


### ATTACHMENT 3

### SCHEMATIC/PLANS & SPECS/SITE MAP/ WATER BALANCE

(Note - these schematics and water balance plans reflect the post-closure operational mode of the plant)

## Water Flow Line Drawing Form 2C Section II.A

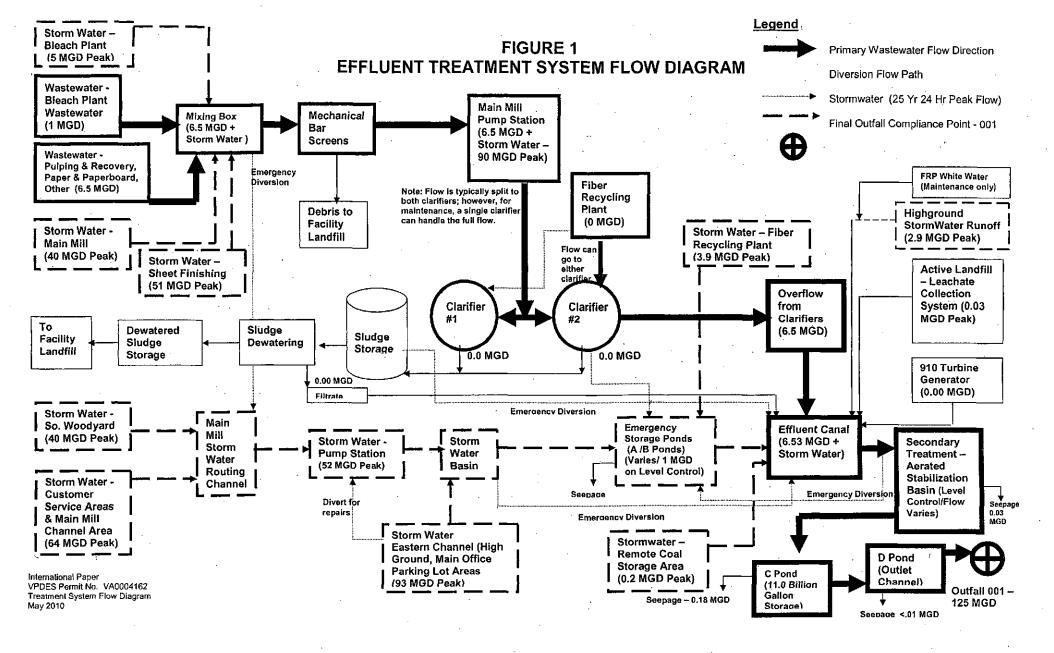


Flows are in million gallons per day (MGD)

Legend

Flows are estimated based on mill closure activities

Other consist of fire suppression system needs, flow required to maintain pressure on water system and temporary cleanup activities



### FORM 2 C - Section II.B INSERT

1. Outfall	2. Operations Contributing FI	3. Treatment			
No.	a. Operation (list)	b. Average Flow	a. Description	b. List Codes	
<del></del>		(mgd)		from Table 2C	
	,		PRIMARY TREATMENT		
001	Kraft Pulping & Recovery (SIC 2611)	0.00	Mechanical Bar Screens	1-1	
	(Includes woodyard, batch and continuous	\$,55	,		
	digesters; chemical and heat		Screened Material to		
	recovery operations; turpentine		Landfill	5-Q	
•		•	Lanomi	5-W	
	processing; power and steam	•	Olavidia ali ave	4 11	
204	generation)		Clarification	1-U	
001	Bleaching Operations (SIC 2611)	0.00	Clarifier #1 - 230 ft diameter		
			2 - 800 gpm sludge pumps		
			Clarifier #2 - 205 ft diameter	,	
i		•	2 - 800 gpm sludge pumps		
			Sludge Dewatering	5-C & 5-L	
001	Fine Paper and Paperboard Mill	0.00	2 - 2.0 Meter Belt Filter Presses	. ,	
	(SIC 2621 and 2631)		w/ gravity thickeners		
001	Other		90 tons/day capacity each		
	Specialty Minerals	Neal	Sludge Feed Tank (62,000 gals)	,	
	Oxygen Plant		3 Centrifugal Sludge Feed Pumps		
	Sawmill Activities (SIC 2421)		Solids to Landfill	5-Q	
001	Stormwater Runoff (25/24Hr Peak)	0.01	SECONDARY TREATMENT	J-Q	
001		F 00	Overflow from the clarifiers,		
	Bleach Plant			,	
	Main Mill		stormwater runoff & landfill		
	Cust. Svc. & Main Mill Channel Areas (7)		leachate, receive secondary	<b>'</b>	
ı	East Channel/High Gr/Main Off. Areas (7)		treatment as follows:	Į	
	South Woodyard (7)	40.00	· ·		
	Sheet Finishing	51.00	Aerated Stabilization Basin	3 - B	
-	Highground Pond (7)	2.90	HRT = 7 days		
	Fiber Recycling Plant Area (7)	3.90	Total Aeration HP = 2670		
	Remote Coal Storage Pile (7)	0.17	Two Baffle Curtains		
001	Misc		*		
-,- 1	Well flow for fire system and temporary cleanup	7.00			
	910 Turbine Generator (7)		Holding Pond ( C Pond)	3-G	
,	Fiber Recycling Plant (SIC 2611)		11 Billion Gallon Class II Dam		
, -	Active Landfill - Leachate (7)		for effluent storage from April - Oct		
Matao	Active Landini - Leachate (7)	0.03	ioi cindent storage nom April - Oct		
Notes; 1) Flour indian	tad are based on strend familiar	•	Discharge Channel ( D Pond)	None	
	ted are based on closed facility				
	flows are peak values based on a report from Davis and		Conveyance channel for effluent	4	
Floyd, March 1	997 and are based on a 25 Yr/24 hr rainfall event.	ŧ	releases (Nov - Mar)		
3) Stormwater	flows are accounted for in the average		l	<b>.</b> -	
flows to the Eff	luent Treatment System; the peak number indicated is	•	Outfall 001	4-A	
estimated and i	is not included in this average number.		,		
4) The Sawmill	, Specialty Minerals Plant and				
Oxygen Plant a	re not part of the facility proper.		:		
5) For further d	etails, refer to the flow diagram.				
•	w provided is an estimated nominal flow		· ·	,	
•	(Solid Waste Facility Permit No 504 Part B Application)				
	es primary treatment. See Treatment System Flow Diagram fo	or details	,		
, i iow bypass	os primary treatment. Oce meatinent dystein riow biagrain to				

### ATTACHMENT 4

TABLE I - DISCHARGE/OUTFALL DESCRIPTION

EPA I.D. NUMBER (copy from Item 1 of Form 1)

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0086. Approval expires 3-31-98.

Please print or type in the unshaded areas only.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTEWATER
EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING AND SILVICULTURE OPERATIONS

NPDES							Consolidated	rennus riogiam	
I. OUTFAL	L LOCATION								
For each	outfall, list the	latitude and l	ongitude of it	s location to	the nearest 1	5 seconds an	d the name of	the receiving water.	
	LL NUMBER		B. LATITUDE			. LONGITUE	E	_	
(,	list)	1. DEG.	2. MIN.	3. SEC.	1. DEG.	2. MIN.	3. SEC.	D. RECEIVING WATE	
00	1	N36	33	/3	W76	54	49	Blackwater Riv	ier_
010	·	N36	40	15	W76	54	45	blackate Greek	•
		/1 9 4			W 1 9	,		Washell Cr. or	<del></del>
					<del></del>		ļ		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			. '					•	
II. FLOWS	SOURCES	OF POLLUTION	ON, AND TRI	EATMENT	rechnologi	ES		* .	
labeled treatme source B. For ea and ste	to corresponent units, and s of water and ch outfall, pro orm water rui	d to the more outfalls. If a vill any collection vide a description	e detailed des water balance on or treatme iption of: (1)	criptions in e cannot be nt measures All operation	Item B. Construction determined (e	ruct a water b a.g., for certai	alance on the in mining activition to the effluent.	perations contributing wastewater to the el line drawing by showing average flows be ties), provide a pictorial description of the including process wastewater, sanitary ment received by the wastewater. Contin	tween intakes, operations, nature and amount of any wastewater, cooling water.
necess	ary.	á OPER	ATION(S) CO	MTDIDLITE	NG ELOW			3, TREATMENT	·
1. OUT-		Z. OFLIN	A11011(0) 00			- COM	ļ	J. IXEATIMENT	Lib HOT CODED EDOM
NO. (list)	, a.	OPERATION	(list)		o. AVERAGE F include uni:			a. DESCRIPTION	b. LIST CODES FROM TABLE 2C-1
` `	7 -	111	_/_/				<del></del>		
	<u>)ee</u>	Att	cned				<u> </u>		
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Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0086 Approval expires 5-31-92

FORM 2F PA

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

# Application for Permit to Discharge Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity

#### Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

Public reporting burden for this application is estimated to average 28.6 hours per application, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate, any other aspect of this collection of information, or suggestions for improving this form, including suggestions which may increase or reduce this burden to: Chief, Information Policy Branch, PM-223, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460, or Director, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

# | Note |

#### II. Improvements

**NPDES** 

A. Are you now required by any Federal, State, or local authority to meet any implementation schedule for the construction, upgrading or operation of wastewater treatment equipment or practices or any other environmental programs which may affect the discharges described in this application? This includes, but is not limited to, permit conditions, administrative or enforcement orders, enforcement compliance schedule letters, stipulations, court orders, and grant or loan conditions.

1. Identification of Conditions,		2. Affected Outfalls	,	4. f Complia	4. Final Compliance Date	
Agreements, Etc.	number	source of discharge	Brief Description of Project	a. req.	b. pro	
	<u> </u>					
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B: You may attach additional sheets describing any additional water pollution (or other environmental projects which may affect your discharges) you now have under way or which you plan. Indicate whether each program is now under way or planned, and indicate your actual or planned schedules for construction.

#### III. Site Drainage Map

Attach a site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfalls(s) covered in the application if a topographic map is unavailable) depicting the facility including: each of its intake and discharge structures; the drainage area of each storm water outfall; paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each storm water outfall, each known past or present areas used for outdoor storage of disposal of significant materials, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, materials loading and access areas, areas where pesticides, herbicides, soli conditioners and fertilizers are applied; each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal units (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste under 40 CFR 262.34); each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; springs, and other surface water bodies which received storm water discharges from the facility.

Outfall 015 receives periodic discharge of groundwater from the mill's north water supply line.

### ATTACHMENT 5

TABLE II - EFFLUENT MONITORING/LIMITATIONS

#### TABLE II - INDUSTRIAL MAJOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

OUTFALL # \_\_001

Outfall Description: <u>Process wastewater</u> SIC CODE: <u>2611</u>, <u>2631</u>, <u>2621</u>, <u>2679</u>

(X) Final Limits Effective Dates - From: Issuance To: Expiration

(X) Final Limits Effective D	ates - From: Is	ssuance To: Expi	ration					
	BASIS FOR	MULTIPLIER OR	ULTIPLIER OR		ARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS[a]	
PARAMETER & UNITS	LIMITS	PRODUCTION	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	
Flow (MGD)[b]	3		NL	NA	NL .	1/D	MEAS	
Flow, Seasonal (MG)[b]	2		NA	NA	14000	1/M	MEAS	
pH (S.U.)[d]	2	·	NA	6.0	9.0	1/W	GRAB	
TSS (mg/l)[c][d]	. 3		153	NA	306	1/W	GRAB	
TSS**6 (lb/sea)	. 2	· ·	NA	NA NA	2.88	. 1/M ·	GRAB	
BOD5 (mg/l)[c][d]	3		79	NA	158	1/W	GRAB	
BOD5**6 (lb/sea)	2		NA	NA	4.4	1/M	GRAB	
COD (mg/l)[c]	3		NL	NA	NL	1/M	GRAB	
Color, PCU	3		NL	NA	NL	1/W	GRAB	
Nitrogen, Total as N (mg/l)	3		NL	NA	NL .	1/M	GRAB	
Phosphorus, Total as P (mg/l)	2		2	NA	NL	1/W	GRAB	
Phosphorus, Total**6 (lb/sea)	3		NA <sub>.</sub>	NA	0.2	1/M	GRAB	
Ammonia, as N (mg/l)[c]	2		2.15	NA	3.19	1/W	GRAB	
Ammonia, as N**6 (lb/sea)[c]	2		0.22	NA	0.32	1/M	GRAB	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (pg/l)[a][c]	4		0.12	, NA	0.12	1/SEA	GRAB	
2,3,7,8-TCDD**-5 (lb/sea)[a][c]	4		NA	NA	1.1	1/SEA	GRAB	
2,3,7,8-TCDF (pg/l)[a][c]	3		NA	NA	NL	1/SEA	GRAB	
2,3,7,8-TCDF**-5 (lb/sea)[a][c]	3	. '	NA	NA	NL	1/SEA	GRAB	
AOX (mg/l)[c][d]	1		133	NA	280	1/M	GRAB	
AOX (lb/season)[c]	1		NL	NA	723,000	1/M	GRAB	

NA = NOT APPLICABLE; NL = NO LIMIT, MONITORING REQUIREMENT ONLY;

[b] Flow rate shall be measured by daily recording of the settings on properly calibrated discharge gates.

#### The bases for the limitations codes are:

- 1. Federal Effluent Guidelines
- 2. Water Quality Standards (9 VAC 25-260 et. seq.)
- 3. Best Professional Judgment
- 4. North Carolina Water Quality Standards (NCAC, Ch.2, Subch. 2B, →.0208)

I/Season = November 1 - March 31.

<sup>[</sup>a] See Special Condition I.B.11 for additional information concerning sampling methodology.

<sup>[</sup>c] See Special Conditions I.B.6 and I.B.7 for additional information concerning Quantification Levels (QLs) and compliance reporting.

<sup>[</sup>d] See Sepcial Condition I.B.9 for monitoring frequency requirements

#### TABLE II - STORMWATER EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

#### OUTFALL # 002, 006, 007, 008, 009, 011, 012, 013, 014

Outfall Description: 002 - storm water only from North rail yard area to Blackwater River; 006, 007 - storm water only from south end of facility to Washole Creek; 008, 009, 011 - storm water only from natural areas outside of landfill dike to Kingsale Swamp; 012, 013, 014 - storm water only from trailer parking area(s) (012 and 013) and from gravel lots for construction material and trailer storage (014) to Washole Creek

#### SIC CODE: 2611

THESE OUTFALLS SHALL CONTAIN STORMWATER RUNOFF ASSOCIATED WITH A REGULATED INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY WHERE NO MONITORING IS REQUIRED, INCLUDING VISUAL MONITORING. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF PROCESS WASTEWATER FROM THESE OUTFALLS. THE PERMITTEE SHALL IMPLEMENT PROPER STRUCTURAL AND/OR NON-STRUCTURAL BMP'S TO CONTROL POLLUTANTS FROM THESE OUTFALLS. SEE PART I.D.

- (1) Timber Products
- (2) Paper & Allied Products
- (3) Chemical & Allied Products
- (4) Asphalt Paving/Roofing Matls. & Lubricant
- (5) Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete & Gypsum Products
- (6) Primary Metals
- (7) Metal Mining (Ore Mining & Dressing
- (8) Coal Mines & Coal Mining Related
- (9) Oil & Gas Extraction & Petroleum Refineries
- (10) Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, Disposal
- (11) Landfills, Land Application Sites & Open Dumps

- (12) Automobile Salvage Yards
- (13) Scrap/Waste Recycling
- (14) Steam Electric Power Generating, Inc. Coal Handling Areas
- (15) Motor Freight, Passenger, Rail, U.S. Postal Transportation & Petroleum Bulk Oil Stations and Terminals
- (16) Water Transportation With Maintenance and/or Equipment Cleaning
- (17) Ship/Boat Building or Repairing
- (18) Vehicle Maintenance, Equipment Cleaning or Deicing Areas At Air Transportation Facilities
- (19) Treatment Works

- (20) Food & Kindred Products
- (21) Textile Mills, Apparel & Other Fabric Products Mfg.
- (22) Wood & Metal Furniture and Fixture Mfg.
- (23) Printing & Publishing
- (24) Rubber, Miscellaneous Plastic Products & Miscellaneous Mfg.
- (25) Leather Tanning & Finishing
- (26) Fabricated Metal Products
- (27) Transportation Equipment, Industrial or Commercial Machinery Mfg.
- (28) Electronic & Electrical
  Equipment and Components,
  Photographic & Optical
  Goods Mfg.
- (29) Nonclassified Facilities

#### TABLE II - INDUSTRIAL (MAJOR/MINOR) EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

OUTFALL # \_ 010 and 015

Outfall Description: untreated fresh groundwater resulting from periodic flushing of the water supply line

SIC CODE: \_2611

(X) Final Limits Effective Da	tes - From:	Issuance To: Exp	iration			·	
	BASIS	MULTIPLIER OR	DISCHA	ARGE LIMITA	ATIONS	MONITO REQUIRE	
PARAMETER & UNITS	Emili 5	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	FREQUENC Y	SAMPLE TYPE	
NO MONITORING REQUIRED	3						
			,				·-·

THESS OUTFALLS SHALL CONTAIN UNTREATED FRESH GROUNDWATER WHERE NO MONITORING IS REQUIRED. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF PROCESS WASTEWATER OR STORMWATER FROM THESE OUTFALLS.

Federal Effluent Guidelines

Water Quality Standards (9 VAC 25-260 et. seq.)

1. 2. 3. Best Professional Judgment

#### ATTACHMENT 6

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS/MONITORING RATIONALE/SUITABLE DATA/ANTIDEGRADATION/ANTIBACKSLIDING

#### EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING RATIONALE

The facility is subject to the federal Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Point Source Category effluent limitations guidelines (ELG) regulations at 40 CFR Part 430, in addition to applicable Virginia water laws and regulations. The federal regulations affect outfall 001. A copy of these applicable federal regulations is provided in this Attachment.

All internal outfalls were associated with specific bleach lines at the plant and have been removed from the permit at this reissuance since the bleach lines have been shut down and are not operational at this time.

#### Final Effluent Outfalls

#### Outfall 001

Outfall 001 remains in the permit because process wastewater is stored in C pond and will be discharged during future discharge seasons. Since the process wastewater was generated during both operational and post-operational periods at the plant, limits will be the same as the previous permit and will be based on processes and flows during operational periods at the plant. Should future repurposing of the plant include similar operations but different specific processes and/or flows, or should any future repurposing include new operations, monitoring requirements and numerical limitations will be revised to reflect future operations at the facility.

The Blackwater River at the location of Outfall 001 is identified as a Tier 1 water and is listed on the 2004 305(b)/303(d) Category 5 TMDL list based on non-attainment of the dissolved oxygen standard and mercury in fish tissue (see Attachment 10). Because this permit limits routine seasonal discharges from outfall 001 to the months of November through March inclusive (see Special Condition I.B.13), all computations involving stream flow data will be limited to this discharge season. The receiving stream flow statistics are as follows:

# Blackwater River 1Q10 0.22 mgd (November-March) 7Q10 1.36 mgd (November-March) 30Q5 29.3 mgd (November-March) Mean Annual 702.2 mgd (November-March at the VA-NC state line) Flow

Flow: The measurement of flow is necessary to evaluate the potential impact of the discharge on receiving waters, including but not limited to the calculation of pollutant mass from concentration data, the consideration of mixing zone aspects and Instream Waste Concentration, evaluation of potential acute and chronic toxicity effects, and evaluation of wastewater handling and/or treatment system capacities. The effluent limitation for flow rate in MGD is established as NL Daily Minimum, NL Monthly Average and NL Daily Maximum, and the monitoring frequency is once per day, based on BPJ. The flow rate shall be accurately measured by daily recording of the settings on properly calibrated discharge gates and shall not be estimated. The effluent limitation for cumulative flow is established at 14 billion gallons (14,000 MG) per discharge season, based on the state Water Quality Management Plan, and the monitoring frequency is monthly, based on BPJ.

COD: The Water Quality Standards at 9 VAC 25-260-20 prohibit the presence of substances in amounts which interfere with designated uses and authorize the control of toxic substances or substances which may interfere with designated uses. EPA has indicated that it intends to promulgate COD limitations for 40 CFR 430 Subpart B mills (which would include this facility) in a later rulemaking. The 2004 edition of the 40 CFR has reserved the limits for COD at this time. COD is a

broad measure of organic content, which includes toxic organic materials that are not readily biodegraded and, hence, are not generally measured by the BOD5 test. Therefore, the Daily Maximum and Monthly Average effluent limitations for COD are NL, and the monitoring frequency is once per month, based on BPJ.

BOD5: The Water Quality Standards at 9 VAC 25-260-20 prohibit the presence of substances in amounts which interfere with designated uses and authorize the control of substances which may interfere with designated uses. The federal ELGs at 40 CFR 430 Subpart B (Bleached Papergrade Kraft) and Subpart I (Secondary Fiber Deink) establish mass-based best practicable control technology (BPT) limitations for BOD5 based on facility product types and quantities. For non-continuous dischargers, the ELGs are stated as an annual average mass-based limitation. monitoring frequency is not specified. The applicable state Water Quality Management (WQM) Plan (see Attachment 10: Outfall 001 information) limits BOD5 to a maximum of 4.4 million pounds per year. Based on BPJ, the annual average BOD5 limitation is being expressed as a monthly average because the facility accumulates its daily discharge in a holding pond and does not discharge for an entire year. The Monthly Average BOD5 limitation is being set at 79 mg/l, based on the federal ELGs (see table below). The Daily Maximum BOD5 limitation is being set at 158 mg/l, which is equal to twice the monthly average, based on BPJ, taking into account typical variability experienced by industrial wastewater treatment systems. The monitoring frequency is once per week, based on BPJ, because the facility's 11billion gallon storage pond, C Pond, significantly dampens potential daily effluent variability. Additionally the discharge season cumulative maximum BOD5 limitation is being set at 4.4 million pounds, based on the Virginia WQM Plan, with a monitoring frequency of once per month.

#### Monthly Average BOD5

BOD5 Limitation based on BPT ELGs at 40 CFR 430							
Product Type	ELG (1b/1000 1b)	Production Rate (Tons/day)	Annual BOD5 Limitation (lb/yr)	Annual Final Effluent Volume (million gal)	BOD5 Limitation (mg/1)		
Market Pulp	4.52	0	0	NA	0		
Paperboard	3.99 (,430.22)	350 (see Att. 10, 7/10/99 E- mail)	1,019,445	11,289 (see Form 2C, Part II.C)	10.8		
Pulp & Fine Papers	3.09 (,430.22)	2650-350= 2300 (see Form 2C, Part III)	5,188,110	11,289	55.1		
Secondary Fiber Deink	5.3 (_430.92)	323 (see Form 2C, Part III)	1,249,687	11,289	13.3		
Total BPT Limit							

TSS: The Water Quality Standards at 9 VAC 25-260-20 prohibit the presence of substances in amounts which interfere with designated uses and authorize the control of substances which may interfere with designated uses. The federal ELGs at 40 CFR 430 Subpart B (Bleached Papergrade-Kraft) and Subpart I (Secondary Fiber Deink) establish mass-based best practicable control technology (BPT) limitations for TSS based on facility product types and quantities. For non-continuous dischargers, the ELGs are stated as an annual average mass-based limitation. monitoring frequency is not specified. The applicable state Water Quality Management (WQM) Plan (see Attachment 10: Outfall 001 information) limits TSS to a maximum of 2.88 million pounds per year. Based on BPJ, the annual average TSS limitation is being expressed as a monthly average because the facility accumulates its daily discharge in a holding pond and does not discharge for an entire year. The Monthly Average TSS limitation is being set at 153 mg/l, based on the federal ELGs (see table below). The Daily Maximum TSS limitation is being set at 306 mg/l, which is equal to twice the monthly average, based on BPJ, taking into account typical variability experienced by industrial wastewater treatment systems. The monitoring frequency is once per week, based on BPJ, because the facility's 11billion gallon storage pond, C pond, significantly dampens potential daily effluent variability. Additionally the discharge season cumulative maximum TSS limitation is being set at 2.88 million pounds, based on the Virginia WQM Plan, with a monitoring frequency of once per month.

#### Monthly Average TSS

TSS Limitation based on BPT ELGs at 40 CFR 430							
Product Type	ELG (lb/1000 lb)	Production Rate (Tons/day)	Annual TSS Limitation (lb/yr)	Annual Final Effluent Volume (million gal)	TSS Limitation (mg/l)		
Market Pulp	9.01	0,	0	NA	0 ,		
Paperboard	7.09 ( 430.22)	350 (see Att. 10, 7/10/99 E- mail)	1,811,495	11,289 (see Form 2C, Part II.C)	19.2		
Pulp & Fine Papers	<b>6.54</b> (,430.22)	2650-350= 2300 (see Form 2C, Part III)	10,980,660	11,289	116.6		
Secondary Fiber Deink	7.12 (.430.92)	323 (see Form 2C, Part III)	1,678,825	11,289	17.8		
			T	otal BPT Limit	153.6		

Color: The Water Quality Standards at 9 VAC 25-260-20 prohibit the presence of substances in amounts which interfere with designated uses and authorize the control of substances that produce color. Neither the Virginia Water Quality Standards nor the applicable federal ELGs at 40 CFR 430 contain numerical limitations or monitoring frequencies for color. Therefore, based on BPJ, the Monthly Average and Daily Maximum limitations for color are established as NL, and the monitoring frequency is weekly.

pH: The effluent pH is limited to 6.0-9.0, based on applicable Water Quality Standards. The monitoring frequency is weekly, based on BPJ. Measurement of effluent pH is necessary to confirm proper treatment, characterize the discharge and adequately evaluate its potential impact on receiving waters. The Water Quality Standards at 9 VAC 25-260-50 limit pH in surface waters to the range of 6.0-9.0. The federal ELGs at 40 CFR 430 limit pH to the range 5.0-9.0 at all times, and the monitoring frequency is not specified.

Total Nitrogen: The Daily Maximum and Monthly Average NL monitoring requirements for Total Nitrogen in the previous permit are being continued, the monitoring frequency is being retained at monthly, based on BPJ, for the following reasons: (1) there is no water quality criterion for total nitrogen in waters other than Chesapeake Bay tributaries; (2) monitoring results during the previous permit term indicate only low levels of total nitrogen; and (3) the permit will continue to limit ammonia-nitrogen, for which a water quality criterion does exist.

Total Phosphorus: The Blackwater River is identified at 9 VAC 25-260-470 as a Nutrient Enriched Water. There is no freshwater water quality criterion for phosphorus. The Policy for Nutrient Enriched Waters at 9 VAC 25-40-30(A) requires a monthly average total phosphorus effluent limitation of 2 mg/l. Based on BPJ, the Daily Maximum limitation is NL to allow monitoring of peak measured values. The weekly monitoring frequency in the previous permit is being retained, based on BPJ. Additionally, based on BPJ, a seasonal maximum limitation of 200,000 pounds is being retained; this was previously calculated based on a seasonal discharge flow of 11,289 million gallons during the last permit reissuance. In order to maintain nutrient loadings to nutrient enriched receiving streams, the limit will not be recalculated based on recent flows.

$$(2\frac{mg}{l})(11,289)(8.34) = 200,000lbs$$

Ammonia-Nitrogen: All references to ammonia in this section refer to ammonia as N. The Blackwater River at Outfall 001 is identified as a Nutrient Enriched Water. The relevant receiving stream water quality statistics are as follows:

 Hardness
 48.1 mg/l (90th %ile)

 pH
 7.00 SU (90th %ile)

 Temp
  $25.13 \text{ }\square\text{C}$  (90th %ile)

This permit specifically allows the actual Instream Waste Concentration (IWC) to exceed 50% (see Special Condition I.B.18.b). Therefore, by definition the stream is considered to be effluent dominated.

#### Determination of Acute WLA (WLAa)

For effluent-dominated streams, the steady state complete mix equation is applied

$$WLAa(mg/l) = \frac{Co(Qe + Qs) - (Cs)(Qs)}{Qe}$$

to determine WLAa, using one-half the 1Q10 for Qs (=0.11):

where: WLAa = acute wasteload allocation

Qs = critical stream flow = (0.5)1Q10 = 0.11 mgd

Qe = maximum 30-day average effluent flow = 210.3 mgd

Co = in-stream acute ammonia criterion = 23.1 mg/l (see Attachment 9)

Cs = stream background ammonia concentration = 0.09 mg/l (see

Attachment 9: STORET data

Thus:

$$WLAa(mg/l) = \frac{23.1(210.3 + 0.11) - (0.09)(0.11)}{210.3} = 23.11mg/l$$

#### Determination of Chronic WLA (WLAc)

For effluent-dominated streams, the WLAc is calculated by the above steady state complete mix method using the chronic ammonia criterion of 2.46~mg/l and one-half the 7Q10 for Qs (=0.68 mgd):

$$WLAc(mg/l) = \frac{2.46(210.3 + 0.68) - (0.09)(0.68)}{210.3} = 2.47 mg/l$$

The previous limits are being retained, as follows: Monthly Average 2.15 mg/l and Daily Maximum 3.19 mg/l, with the monitoring frequency retained at once per week; and Seasonal Monthly Average 220,000 pounds and Seasonal Maximum 320,000 pounds, with a monitoring frequency of once per month, based on BPJ.

Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD): The Virginia water quality standard for dioxin is 1.2 parts per quadrillion (ppq) for the protection of human health, which equals 1.2 picograms per liter (pg/l) (see 9 VAC 25-260-150). The North Carolina human health standard is 0.000014 nanograms per liter, or stated for comparison purposes, 0.014 pg/l. Thus, the North Carolina standard is more restrictive. Because Outfall 001 discharges within one stream mile of the Virginia-North Carolina state line, the North Carolina standard and stream flow value will be used to derive the permit limitations.

#### Determination of Human Health WLA (WLAh)

WLAh is calculated by the steady state complete mix method using the North Carolina dioxin standard of 0.014 pg/l and the mean annual Chowan River flow for Qs (=1537 mgd) when evaluating carcinogenic materials. Because the North Carolina standard is a □never-to-be-exceeded□ standard, the maximum effluent flow rate of 500 mgd indicated by the applicant will be used for Qe. No allowance for any background

$$WLAh(pg/l) = \frac{0.014(500 + 1537) - (0)(1537)}{500} = 0.057pg/l(ppq)$$

dioxin concentration will be made. Thus:

To ensure that a WLAh of 0.057~pg/l is protective of the Virginia standard, WLAh is calculated using the Virginia standard, the mean annual seasonal flow of 702.2 mgd

$$WLAh(pg/l) = \frac{1.2(500 + 702.2) - (0)(702.2)}{500} = 2.9pg/l(ppq)$$

for the Blackwater River at the point of discharge: Since the wasteload allocation is lower using the North Carolina standard, the Virginia standard is protected.

To derive the appropriate limit the WLA computer model was forced by using a single datum of 99. The model indicates that a Monthly Average and Daily Maximum limit of 0.115 ppq are necessary to protect human health (see Attachment 4: Dioxin model results for Outfall 001). Therefore, the Monthly Average and Daily Maximum limitations for dioxin are set at 0.12 pg/l (ppq) (0.115 rounded to two significant

digits), and the QL is set at 10 ppq. A measured value equal to or greater than the QL shall be considered to exceed the limitation.

The Seasonal Maximum mass limitation is  $1.1 \times 10^{-5}$  lb. This value is continued from the previous permit. The Seasonal Maximum mass limitation was derived using the Daily Maximum limitation of 0.115 ppq and the maximum reported seasonal flow of

$$(0.12ppq)(11,289)(8.34) = (.12x 10^{-9} ppm)(11,289)(8.34) = 1.1x 10^{-5} lb$$

11,289 million gallons, as follows:

The monitoring frequency for dioxin at Outfall 001 is being continued from the previous permit at once per discharge season, with the requirement that the monitoring be performed during the final 14 days of the discharge season, when the facility's C storage pond is nearly empty, retention time is lowest and potential dilution from stormwater is lowest.

Furan (2,3,7,8-TCDF): Neither the Virginia nor the North Carolina water quality standards establish a criterion for furan (2,3,7,8-TCDF). The federal ELGs at 40 CFR 430.24(a)(1) establish a daily maximum technology-based effluent limit of 31.9 pg/l (ppq) for bleach line effluents, which has been applied at Outfalls 101, 102 and 103 (see Internal Outfall section above). The previous permit contained a monthly [NL] monitoring-only requirement for furan at Outfall 001. DMR data from the previous permit term show Daily Maximum furan concentrations ranging from zero to 7.1 ppq, which are all less then the method quantification level (QL) of 10 ppq (see Attachment 4: DMR data tables). Therefore, based on BPJ, the effluent limitation for 2,3,7,8-TCDF is being retained as [NL].

Based on BPJ, the monitoring frequency for furan at Outfall 001 is being continued at once per discharge season, with the requirement that the monitoring be performed during the final 14 days of the discharge season, when the facility's C storage pond is nearly empty, retention time is lowest and potential dilution from stormwater is lowest. The seasonal mass limitation of NL in the previous permit is also being retained, and the monitoring frequency is being retained at once per discharge season, based on BPJ.

AOX: Because the facility is a seasonal discharger and is prohibited from discharging final effluent during specific periods of time, it is classified as a non-continuous discharger under 40 CFR 430.01(k)(2). The monitoring frequencies and effluent limitations for AOX are determined by the particular subsections of 40 CFR 430.02 and 430.24, respectively, applicable to the D, E and F bleach lines at various points in time for non-continuous dischargers. The AOX effluent limitations, however, apply at end-of-pipe (Outfall 001). The numeric AOX effluent limitations applicable to each bleach line during each monitoring period are additive and are combined to determine the total AOX effluent limitation for Outfall 001. Monitoring frequency was 1/week based on Effluent Guidelines, BPJ and past performance for the period of permit issuance to April 16, 2006. Effective April 17, 2006, the monitoring frequency was reduced to 1/month, based on BPJ, and allowable under 40 CFR 430.02.

336,000lb + 401,000lb + 184,000lb = 921,000lb

Rationale for AOX Effluent Limitations

The point of compliance is end-of-pipe at Outfall 001. The numeric values for the AOX limitations are determined by summing the applicable limitations for AOX for each of the three contributing bleach lines, as indicated below.

For purposes of enforceability the production rate-based federal ELGs for AOX are being converted to both concentration-based and mass-based effluent

limitations utilizing the applicable production rate and bleach plant effluent flow data for D, E and F bleach lines. For D bleach line baseline BAT requirements apply beginning April 16, 2001 (see Outfall 101 above), so the AOX effluent limitation is being set equivalent to 0.512 kg/kkg annual average, which is the baseline BAT ELG specified in 40 CFR 430.24(a)(1) for non-continuous dischargers for bleach lines not enrolled in the VATIP. For E bleach line, which is enrolled in the VATIP at Tier I Stage 2 effective April 16, 2001, the AOX effluent limitation is being set equivalent to 0.26 kg/kkg annual average, as specified in 40 CFR 430.24(b)(4)(i) for non-continuous dischargers for bleach lines enrolled in the VATIP at Tier I Stage 2. For F bleach line, which is enrolled in the VATIP at Tier I Stage 2 on the permit effective date, the AOX effluent limitation is being set equivalent to 0.26 kg/kkg annual average, which is the BAT ELG specified in 40 CFR 430.24(b)(4)(i) for noncontinuous dischargers for bleach lines enrolled in the VATIP at Tier I Stage 2.

The resulting concentration-based annual average AOX limitation is 133 mg/l. Based on BPJ, because the discharge is non-continuous and there is no practical method for determining the annual average of this non-continuous discharge, the annual average effluent limitation for AOX is being expressed as a Monthly Average AOX limitation of 133 mg/l. Conversion to mg/l units was accomplished as follows:

$$\frac{0.512kg}{kkg} * \frac{900T}{4,700,000gal} * \frac{kkg}{2200lb} * 2000lboverTon * \frac{1000mg}{g} * \frac{1000g}{kg} * \frac{gal}{3.785l} = 23.5 \frac{mg}{l}$$

$$\frac{0.26kg}{kkg} * \frac{1072T}{2,000,000gal} * \frac{kkg}{2200lb} * \frac{2000lb}{Ton} * \frac{1000mg}{g} * \frac{1000g}{kg} * \frac{gal}{3.785l} = 33.4 \frac{mg}{l}$$

$$\frac{0.26kg}{kkg} * \frac{970T}{800,000gal} * \frac{kkg}{2200lb} * 2000lboverTon * \frac{1000mg}{g} * \frac{1000g}{kg} * \frac{gal}{3.785l} = 75.7 \frac{mg}{l}$$

$$23.5 \frac{mg}{l} + 33.4 \frac{mg}{l} + 75.7 \frac{mg}{l} = 133 \frac{mg}{l}$$

D Bleach Line contribution:

E Bleach Line contribution:

F Bleach Line contribution:

Resulting Monthly Average AOX limitation:

The federal ELGs at 40 CFR 430.24(b)(4)(i) also establish a 0.58 kg/kkg daily maximum limitation for AOX for E and F bleach lines during this period. However, no similar daily maximum limitation exists for D bleach line during this interim period for non-continuous dischargers. Because the AOX final effluent limitation consists of the sum of the AOX limitations applicable to each contributing bleach line, a daily maximum limitation for AOX discharged by

D bleach line is being established based on BPJ to allow a suitable end-of-pipe daily maximum AOX limitation to be determined. By comparison, for continuous dischargers the federal ELGs at 40 CFR 430.24(a)(1) establish an AOX daily maximum limitation of 0.951 kg/kkg and a monthly average limitation of 0.623 kg/kkg, which represents a maximum to average ratio of 1.53. Therefore, based on BPJ the monthly average AOX limitation applicable to D bleach line (determined above) is being adjusted by this same ratio to yield an equivalent daily maximum limitation that will be summed with the daily maximum limitations for E and F bleach lines to determine an appropriate end-of-pipe daily maximum AOX limitation. This approach to establishing daily maximum limitations is reasonable, because although the final effluent discharge is non-continuous, the D, E and F bleach plant discharges are continuous and contribute continuously to the Outfall 001 final effluent. The resulting Daily Maximum AOX limitation is 280 mg/l, determined as follows:

$$23.5 \frac{mg}{l} * 1.53 = 35.9 \frac{mg}{l}$$

D Bleach Line contribution:

$$\frac{0.58kg}{kkg} * \frac{1072T}{2,000,000gal} * \frac{kkg}{2200lb} * \frac{2000lb}{Ton} * \frac{1000mg}{g} * \frac{1000g}{kg} * \frac{gal}{3.785l} = 74.7 \frac{mg}{l}$$

E Bleach Line contribution:

$$\frac{0.58kg}{kkg} * \frac{970T}{800,000gal} * \frac{kkg}{2200lb} * 2000lboverTon * \frac{1000mg}{g} * \frac{1000g}{kg} * \frac{gal}{3.785l} = 169 \frac{mg}{l}$$

F Bleach Line contribution:

$$35.9 \frac{mg}{l} + 74.7 \frac{mg}{l} + 169 \frac{mg}{l} = 280 \frac{mg}{l}$$

Resulting AOX Daily Maximum limitation:

Expression of the Annual Average AOX limitation in mass units is accomplished by calculating the allowable annual mass from each contributing bleach line and summing the results. The resulting mass-based Annual Average AOX limitation is 723,000 lb/yr. Based on BPJ, this annual average effluent limitation for AOX is being expressed as a Seasonal Maximum limitation of 723,000 lb, because there is no practical method for determining the annual average of this non-continuous discharge. Conversion to mass units was accomplished as follows:

D Bleach Line contribution:

$$(23.5\frac{mg}{l})(4.7\frac{MG}{day})(365\frac{days}{yr})(8.34) = 336,000\frac{lb}{yr}$$

$$(33.4 \frac{mg}{l})(2.0 \frac{MG}{day})(365 \frac{days}{yr})(8.34) = 203,000 \frac{lb}{yr}$$

$$(75.7 \frac{mg}{l})(0.8 \frac{MG}{day})(365 \frac{days}{yr})(8.34) = 184,000 \frac{lb}{yr}$$

$$336,000lb + 203,000lb + 184,000lb = 723,000lb$$

E Bleach Line contribution: F Bleach Line contribution: Resulting AOX Seasonal Maximum limitation: Dissolved metals data were not available for outfall 001; total metals data submitted with the application for the previous reissuance are as follows:

Antimony 0.2 ug/l
Arsenic 2.7 ug/l
Cadmium 0.21 ug/l

Copper 4.8 ug/l

Lead 0.44 ug/l

Mercury < 0.2 ug/l

Nickel 8.4 ug/l

Zinc 11.7 ug/l

All metals concentrations are below the freshwater acute and chronic numeric water quality criteria, and would not cause a violation of the State's water quality standards at these concentrations. No metals effluent limitations are included in this reissued permit.

No organic compounds were detected above method detection levels using methods 624/625.

#### Outfall 002

Outfall 002 is storm water only and drains the north rail yard area to the Blackwater River. Past Form 2F data indicate no significant levels of pollutants. The outfall is subject to the facility storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, which includes inspection and record keeping requirements. Railcar unloading areas are surrounded by containment curbing to prevent accidental release or contamination of storm water. The discharge of any process wastewater from this outfall is prohibited under part I.A of the permit. Therefore, based on BPJ, no monitoring is being required.

#### Outfalls 006 and 007

Outfalls 006 and 007 are storm water only and drain mostly unpaved surfaces and railroad bed to Washole Creek. Past Form 2F data indicate no significant levels of pollutants. The outfalls are subject to the facility storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, which includes inspection and record keeping requirements. Railcars were temporarily staged in these areas, but are not unloaded. No railcars are currently stored in the area, but could be in the future. The outfall pipes are provided with a valve that can be closed in the event of a spill to prevent accidental release or contamination of storm water. Due to the new non-operational status of the plant, there are no chemicals stored in these areas, and these outfalls are being reclassified to no longer require chemical monitoring.

#### Outfalls 008, 009, 011, 012, 013, 014

Outfalls 008, 009 and 011 are storm water only and drain natural vegetated areas outside the facility solid waste landfill. The outfalls are subject to the facility storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, which include inspection and record keeping requirements. Storm water draining from these areas does not come into contact with materials entering the landfill. Pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are not applied in these areas. The discharge of any process wastewater from this outfall is prohibited under part I.A of the permit. Therefore, based on BPJ, no monitoring is being required.

#### Outfalls 012, 013 and 014

Outfalls 012, 013 and 014 drain areas associated with trailer and construction materials storage. The outfalls are subject to the facility storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, which includes inspection and record keeping requirements. The discharge of any process wastewater from these outfalls is prohibited under part I.A of the permit. Therefore, based on BPJ, no monitoring is being required.

#### Outfalls 010 and 015

Outfalls 010 and 015 consist of uncontaminated, untreated fresh groundwater used for facility water supply resulting from periodic flushing of the water supply line for maintenance purposes. The discharge of any process wastewater or storm water from these outfalls is prohibited under part I.A of the permit. Because the discharge is uncontaminated and the facility keeps detailed records of its supply water quality for process quality control and other purposes, no monitoring is required.

Any new source subject to this subpart which introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403.

Subpart P-Wood Furniture and Fixture Production With Water Wash Spray Booth(s) or With Laundry **Facilities** Subcategory

§ 429.170 Applicability; description of the wood furniture and fixture production with water wash spray booth(s) or with laundry facilities subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges to waters of the United States and to the introduction of process wastewater pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from the manufacture of wood furniture and fixtures at establishments that either (a) utilize water wash spray booth(s) to collect and contain the overspray from spray applications of finishing materials, or (b) utilize on-site laundry facilities for fabric utilized in various finishing operations.

§ 429.171 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology (BPT): Settleable solids shall be less than or equal to 0.2 ml/l and pH shall be between 6.0 and 9.0 at all times.

resenting the degree of effluent re duction attainable by the application and control. ant control technology (BCT). [Re served]

\$429.173 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent representing the degree of effluent representing the degree of effluent representing the duction attainable by the application of the best available tech to degree of effluent reduction attainable reduction attainable tech to degree of effluent reduction attainable reduction attainable reduction attainable reduction of the degree of effluent reduction attainable reduction of the degree of effluent reduction attainable redu economically achievable nology (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.35 (BPT).

125.32, any existing point resenting the degree of effluent reduction points. source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent ent reduction attainable by the application cation of the best available technology economically achievable (BAT): There shall be no discharge of process waster water pollutants.

#### § 429.174 New source performance standards (NSPS).

Any new source subject to this subpart must achieve the following news source performance standards (NSPS) There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants.

#### § 429.175 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Any existing source subject to this subpart which introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 CFR part 403

#### § 429.176 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

Any new source subject to this subpart which introduces process wastewater pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works must comply with 40 ? CFR part 403.

#### PART 430-THE PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD POINT SOURCE CATEGORY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

430.00 Applicability.

430.01 General definitions.

430.02 Monitoring requirements.

490.03 Best management practices (BMPs) for spent pulping liquor, soap, and turpentine management, spill prevention,

#### Subpart A-Dissolving Kraft Subcategory

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by the application of best practicable control technology currently available

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430.15 New source performance standards (NSPS).

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#### Subpart B—Bleached Papergrade Kraft and Soda Subcategory

430,20 Applicability; description of the bleached papergrade kraft and soda subcategory.

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430.22 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

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430.25 New source performance standards E (NSPS).

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#### Subpart C-Unbleached Kraft Subcategory

430.30 Applicability; description of the unbleached kraft subcategory.

430.31 Specialized definitions.

430.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

430.33 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

430.34 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.35 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.36 Pretreatment standards for existing (PSES).

430,37 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

#### Subpart D—Dissolving Sulfite Subcategory

430.40 Applicability; description of the dissolving sulfite subcategory.

430.41 Specialized definitions.

430.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attain hie by the application of best pract control technology currently avar (BPT).

430.43 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant con-

trol technology (BCT).

430.44 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

430.45 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.46 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.47 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

#### Subpart E—Papergrade Sulfite Subcategory

430.50 Applicability; description of the papergrade sulfite subcategory.

430.51 Specialized definitions.

430.52 Effluent limitations represent degree of effluent reduction at. by the application of best pract control technology currently available (BPT).

430.53 Eifluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the best conventional pollutant con-

trol technology (BCT).

430.54 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available tech nology economically achievable (BAT).

430.55 New source performance standards (NSPS).

430.56 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

430.57 Pretreatment standards for new sources (PSNS).

430.58 Best management practices (BMPs).

SUBCATEGORIZATION SCHEME WITH REFERENCES TO FORMER SUBPARTS CONTAINED IN THE JULY 1997 EDITION OF 40 CFR PARTS 425 THROUGH 699—Continued

Final codified subpart	Final subcategorization scheme	Types of products covered in the subpart
G	Mechanical Pulp	Pulp and paper at groundwood chemi-mechanical milts (L*); pulp and paper a groundwood mills through the application of the thermo-mechanical process (M*); pulp and coarse paper, molded pulp products, and newsprint at applications with the page of the coarse.
H 1	Non-Wood Chemical Pulp Secondary Fiber Deink	gouldwood mills (N°), and pulp and fine paper at groundwood mills (O°). Pulp and paper at non-wood chemical pulp mills. Pulp and paper at deink mills including fine papers, fiseue papers, or now
J	Secondary Fiber Non-Deink	Paperboard from wastepaper from noncorrugating medium furnish or from corrugating medium furnish (E <sup>a</sup> ); tissue paper from wastepaper without delnking at secondary fiber mills (Ta); molded products from
K	Fine and Lightweight Papers from Purchased Pulp.	(40 CFR Part 431, Subpart A*).  Fine Papers at nonintegrated mills using wood fiber furnish or cotton fiber furnish (R*); and lightweight papers at nonintegrated mills or lightweight papers at nonintegrated mills or lightweight papers.
	Tissue, Filter, Non-woven, and Paperboard from Pur- chased Pulo.	trical papers at nonintegrated mills (X*).  Tissue papers at nonintegrated mills (S*); filter and non-woven papers at non-integrated mills (Y*); and paperboard at nonintegrated mills (Z*).

<sup>\*</sup> This subpart is contained in the 40 CFR parts 425 through 699, edition revised as of July 1, 1997.

#### § 430.01 General definitions.

In addition to the definitions set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and 40 CFR 403.3, the following definitions apply to this part:

- (a) Adsorbable organic halides (AOX). A bulk parameter that measures the total mass of chlorinated organic matter in water and wastewater.
- (b) Annual average. The mean concentration, mass loading or production-normalized mass loading of a pollutant over a period of 365 consecutive days (or such other period of time determined by the permitting authority to be sufficiently long to encompass expected variability of the concentration, mass loading, or production-normalized mass loading at the relevant point of measurement).
- (c) Bleach plant. All process equipment used for bleaching beginning with the first application of bleaching agents (e.g., chlorine, chlorine dioxide, ozone, sodium or calcium hypochlorite, or peroxide), each subsequent extraction stage, and each subsequent stage where bleaching agents are applied tothe pulp. For mills in subpart E of this part producing specialty grades of pulp. the bleach plant includes process equipment used for the hydrolysis or extraction stages prior to the first application of bleaching agents. Process equipment used for oxygen delignification prior to the application

- of bleaching agents is not part of the bleach plant.
- (d) Bleach plant effluent. The total discharge of process wastewaters from the bleach plant from each physical bleach line operated at the mill, comprising separate acid and alkaline filtrates or the combination thereof.
- (e) Chemical oxygen demand (COD). A bulk parameter that measures the oxygen-consuming capacity of organic and inorganic matter present in water or wastewater. It is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in a specific test.
- (f) Elemental chlorine-free (ECF). Any process for bleaching pulps in the absence of elemental chlorine and hypochlorite that uses exclusively chlorine dioxide as the only chlorine-containing bleaching agent.
- (g) End of the pipe. The point at which final mill effluent is discharged to waters of the United States or introduced to a POTW
- (h) Fiber line. A series of operations employed to convert wood or other fibrous raw material into pulp. If the final product is bleached pulp, the fiber line encompasses pulping, de-knotting, brownstock washing, pulp screening, centrifugal cleaning, and multiple bleaching and washing stages.
- (i) Minimum level (ML). The level at which the analytical system gives recognizable signals and an acceptable

calibration point. The following minimum levels apply to pollutants in this part:

Pollutant	Method	Minimum level
2.3.7.8-TCDD	1613	10 pg/L <sup>a</sup>
2.3.7.8-TCDD	1613	10 pg/L <sup>a</sup>
Trichlorosyringol	1653	2.5 ug/L b
3,4,5-Trichlorocatechol	1653	5.0 ug/L >
3,4,6-Trichlorocatechol	1653 -	5.0 ug/L+
3,4,5-Trichlorocatecnol	1653	2.5 ug/L b
3,4,5-Frichlorogualacol	1653	2.5 ug/L <sup>b</sup>
3,4,6-Trichloroguaiacol	1653	2.5 ug/L.b
4,5,8-1 richloroguatacot	1653	2.5 ug/L •
2,4,5-Trichtorophenol	1653	2.5 ug/L
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	1653	5.0 ug/L.5
Tetrachlorogatechol Tetrachloroguelacol	1653	5.0 ug/L b
Tetrachlorogualacol	1653	2.5 ug/L b
23 A 6-Tetrachiorgonenoi	1653	· · · · ·
Pentachlorophenol		20 ug/L b
AOX		<u> </u>

Picograms per liter.
Micrograms per liter.

- (j) New source. (1) Notwithstanding the criteria codified at 40 CFR 122.29(b)(1), a source subject to subpart B or E of this part is a "new source" if the meets the definition of "new source" at 40 CFR 122.2 and:
- (i) It is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
- (ii) It totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source, including the total replacement of a fiber line that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source, except as provided in paragraph (j)(2) of this section; or
- independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these processes are substantially independent, the Director shall consider such factors as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant; and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source.
- (2) The following are examples of changes made by mills subject to subparts B or E of this part that alone do not cause an existing mill to become a fnew source":
- (i) Upgrades of existing pulping operations;
- (ii) Upgrades or replacement of pulp screening and washing operations;
- (iii) Installation of extended cooking and/or oxygen delignification systems

- or other post-digester, pre-bleaching delignification systems;
- (iv) Bleach plant modifications including changes in methods or amounts of chemical applications, new chemical applications, installation of new bleaching towers to facilitate replacement of sodium or calcium hypochlorite, and installation of new pulp washing systems; or
- (v) Total replacement of process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source (including a replacement fiber line), but only if such replacement is performed for the purpose of achieving limitations that have been included in the discharger's NPDES permit pursuent to \$430.24(b)
- ant to § 430.24(b). (k) Non-continuous discharger. cept as provided in paragraph (k)(2) o this section, a non-continuous dis charger is a mill which is prohibited by the NPDES authority from discharging pollutants during specific periods of time for reasons other than treatmen plant upset control, such periods bein at least 24 hours in duration. A mil shall not be deemed a non-continuou discharger unless its permit, in add tion to setting forth the prohibition de scribed above, requires compliance with the effluent limitations estab lished for non-continuous discharger and also requires compliance wit maximum day and average of 30 cor secutive days effluent limitations Such maximum day and average of ?

consecutive days effluent limitations for non-continuous dischargers shall be established by the NPDES authority in the form of concentrations which reflect wastewater treatment levels that are representative of the application of the best practicable control technology currently available, the best conventional pollutant control technology, or new source performance standards in lieu of the maximum day and average of 30 consecutive days effluent limitations for conventional pollutants set forth in each subpart.

(2) A mill is a non-continuous discharger for the purposes of determining applicable effluent limitations under subpart B or E of this part (other than conventional limits for existing sources) if, for reasons other than treatment plant upset control (e.g., protecting receiving water quality). the mill is prohibited by the NPDES. authority from discharging pollutants during specific periods of time or if it is required to release its discharge on a variable flow or pollutant loading rate basis.

(1) POTW. Publicly owned treatment works as defined at 40 CFR 403.3(o).

(m) Process wastewater. For subparts B and E only, process wastewater is any water that, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. For purposes of subparts B and E of this part, process wastewater includes boiler blowdown; wastewaters from water treatment and other utility operations: blowdowns from high rate (e.g., greater than 98 percent) recycled non-contact cooling water systems to the extent they are mixed and co-treated with other process wastewaters; wastewater, including leachates, from landfills owned by pulp and paper mills subject to subpart B or E of this part if the wastewater is commingled with wastewater from the mill's manufacturing or processing facility; and storm waters from the immediate process areas to the extent they are mixed and co-treated with other process wastewaters. For purposes of this part, contaminated groundwaters from on-site or off-site

groundwater remediation projects are not process wastewater.

(n) Production. (1) For all limitations and standards specified in this part except those pertaining to AOX and chloroform: Production shall be defined as the annual off-the-machine production (including off-the-machine coating where applicable) divided by the number of operating days during that year. Paper and paperboard production shall be measured at the off-the-machine moisture content, except for subpart C of this part (as it pertains to pulp and paperboard production at unbleached kraft mills including linerboard or bag paper and other mixed products, and to pulp and paperboard production using the unbleached kraft neutral sulfite semi-chemical (cross recovery) process), and subparts F and J of this part (as they pertain to paperboard production from wastepaper from noncorrugating medium furnish or from corrugating medium furnish) where paper and paperboard production shall be measured in air-dry-tons (10% moisture content). Market pulp shall be measured in air-dry tons (10% moisture). Production shall be determined for each mill based upon past production practices, present trends, or committed growth.

(2) For AOX and chloroform limitations and standards specified in subparts B and E of this part: Production shall be defined as the annual unbleached pulp production entering the first stage of the bleach plant divided by the number of operating days during that year. Unbleached pulp production shall be measured in air-dried-metrictons (10% moisture) of brownstock pulp entering the bleach plant at the stage during which chlorine or chlorine-containing compounds are first applied to the pulp. In the case of bleach plants that use totally chlorine free bleaching processes, unbleached pulp production shall be measured in air-dried-metric tons (10% moisture) of brownstock pulp entering the first stage of the bleach plant from which wastewater is discharged. Production shall be determined for each mill based upon past production practices, present trends, or committed growth.

(o) TCDD. 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzop-dioxin.

TCDF. (a): 2,3,7,8tetrachlorodibenzofuran.

(g) Totally chlorine-free (TCF) bleaching. Pulp bleaching operations that are performed without the use of chlorine. sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, chlorine monoxide, or any other chlorine-containing compound.

(r) Wet Barking. Wet barking operations shall be defined to include hydraulic barking operations and wet drum barking operations which are those drum barking operations that use substantial quantities of water in either water sprays in the barking drums or in a partial submersion of the drums in a "tub" of water.

[63 FR 18635, Apr. 15, 1998; 63 FR 42239, Aug. 7. 19981

#### § 430.02 Monitoring requirements.

This section establishes minimum monitoring frequencies for certain pollutants. Where no monitoring frequency is specified in this section or where the duration of the minimum monitoring frequency has expired under paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. the permit writer or pretreatment control authority shall determine the appropriate monitoring frequency in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(i) or 40 CFR part 403, as applicable.

(a) BAT, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS "nitoring frequency for chlorinated c pollutants. The following monitoning frequencies apply to discharges subject to subpart B or subpart E of this part:

CAS number	Pollutant	Minimum monitoring frequency			
CAS fluinber	Foliation	Non-TCF	TCF		
1198556 2539175 2539266 2668248 32139723 66961207 57057837 58902 60712449 87665 88062 95954 1746016 51207319 67663 59473040	3,4,6-trichlorogualacol Pentachlorophenol 2,4,6-trichlorophenol 2,4,5-trichlorophenol 2,3,7,8-TCDD	Monthly			

"Non-TCF: Pertains to any fiber line that does not use exclusively TCF bleaching processes.

TCF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in P application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and cartified under 40 CFR 122.22 or, for indirect dischargers, as report pretreatment control authority under 40 CFR 403.12 (b), (d), or (e).

This regulation does not specify a limit for this pollutant for TCF bleaching processes.

Monitoring frequency does not apply to this compound when used as a blockle. The permitting or pretreatment control authority and the processes.

thority must determine the appropriate monitoring frequency for this compound, when used as a biocide, under 40 CFR 122.44(i) or 40 CFR part 403, as applicable

\*This regulation does not specify a limit for this pollutant for Subpart'E mills.

This regulation does not specify a limit for this pollutant for the ammonium-based or specialty grade suffite pulp segments of

(b) Duration of required monitoring for BAT, NSPS, PSES, and PSNS. The monitoring frequencies specified in paragraph (a) of this section apply for the following time periods:

(1) For direct dischargers, a duration of 5 years commencing on the date the applicable limitations or standards from subpart B or subpart E of this part are first included in the discharger's NPDES permit;

(2) For existing indirect dischargers, until April 17, 2006;

(3) For new indirect dischargers, a duration of 5 years commencing on the date the indirect discharger commences operation.

(c) Reduced monitoring frequencies for bleach plant pollutants under the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program. The following monitoring frequencies apply to mills enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program established under subpart B of this part for a duration of 5 years commencing after achievement

of the applicable BAT limitations specified in §430.24(b)(3) or NSPS specified

in §430.25(c)(1) for the following pollutants, except as noted in footnote f:

CAS	B.B.	Minimum monitoring frequency				
number	. Pollutant	Non-ECF •			TCF=	
1198556 2539175 2539266 2688248 32139723 56961207 57057837 58902 60712449 87865 88062 95954 1746016 51207319 67663	Tetrachlorocatechol Tetrachloroguiacol Trichlorosyringol 4,56-trichloroguiacol 3,4,6-trichlorocatechol 3,4,5-trichlorocatechol 3,4,5-trichlorocatechol 3,4,5-trichloroguiacol 2,3,4,6-tetrachlorophenol 3,4-trichloroguiacol Pentachlorophenol 2,4,6-trichlorophenol 2,4,5-trichlorophenol 2,3,7,8-TCDD 2,3,7,8-TCDF Chloroform	Manthly Monthly Woekly	Monthly	SESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSES		

\*Non-ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that does not use exclusively ECF or TCF bleaching processes.

Advanced ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively Advanced ECF bleaching processes, or exclusively ECF and TCF bleaching processes as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFB 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22. Advanced ECF consists of the use of extended delignification or other technologies that achieve at least the Tier I performance levels specified in § 430.24(b)(4)(i).

трегioritative levels specified in 9 430.24(0д/чду.
«TCF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22.

plication under 40 CFT 122.21(1)[3] and definited under 40 CFT 122.22.

4 This regulation does not specify a limit for this pollutant for TCF bleaching processes.

4 Monitoring frequency does not apply to this compound when used as a biocide. The permitting authority must determine the appropriate monitoring frequency for this compound, when used as a biocide, under 40 CFR 122.44(i).

'Monitoring requirements for these pollutants by mills certifying as Advanced ECF in their NPDES permit application or other communication to the permitting authority will be suspended after one year of monitoring. The permitting authority must determine the appropriate monitoring frequency for these pollutants beyond that time under 40 CFR 122.44(i).

(d) Reduced monitoring frequencies for AOX under the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program (year one). The following monitoring frequencies apply to direct dischargers enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced

Technology Incentives Program established under Subpart B of this part for a duration of one year after achievement of the applicable BAT limitations specified in §430.24(b)(4)(i) or NSPS specified in §430.25(c)(2):

CAS			Advanced ECF,	TCF,	
number			any tier	any tiers	
59473040	AOX	Dally	Weekly	None specified.	

\*Non-ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that does not use exclusively ECF or TCF bleaching processes.

b Advanced ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively Advanced ECF bleaching processes or exclusively ECF and TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22. Advanced ECF consists of the use of extended delignification or other technologies that achieve at least the Tier. I performance levels specified in § 430.24(b)(4)(i).

\*TCF: Perfains to any fiber line that uses exclusively TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22.

(e) Reduced monitoring frequencies for AOX under the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program (years two through five). The following monitoring frequencies apply to mills enrolled in the Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program estab-

lished under Subpart B of this part for a duration of four years starting one year after achievement of the applicable BAT limitations specified in §430.24(b)(4)(i) or NSPS specified in §430.25(c)(2);

CAS number	Pollutant	Non-ECF any lier	Advanced ECF—tier I <sup>b</sup>	Advanced ECFtier III	Advanced ECF-tier III b	TCF— any tler
59473040	AOX	Daily	Monthly	Quarterly	Аппиа‼у	None specified.

Non-ECF: Pertains to any fiber line that does not use exclusively ECF or TCF bleaching processes.

PAdvanced ECF: Pertains to any liber line that uses exclusively Advanced ECF bleaching processes or exclusively ECF and TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit application under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22. Advanced ECF consists of the use of extended delignification or other technologies that achieve at least the Tier performance levels specified in § 430.24(b)(4)(i).

\*TOF: Pertains to any fiber line that uses exclusively TCF bleaching processes, as disclosed by the discharger in its permit ap piceation under 40 CFR 122.21(g)(3) and certified under 40 CFR 122.22(c).

(f) Certification in Lieu of Monitoring for Chloroform-(1) Under what circumstances may a discharger be exempt from the minimum monitoring requirements of this section for chloroform? A discharger subject to limitations or standards for chloroform under subpart B of this part is not subject to the minmum monitoring requirements specified in this section for chloroform at a Ther line to which the limitations or standards apply if the discharger meets the requirements of this section.

(2) How do I qualify for the exemption? At the time you request an exemption from the minimum monitoring requirements of this section for chloroform from your permitting authority or pretreatment control authority for a fiber line, you must:

(i) Demonstrate, based on 104 measurements taken over a period of not less than two years of monitoring conducted in accordance with paragraph

(a) of this section, that you are complying with the applicable limitations or standards for chloroform;

(ii) Certify that you will maintain a record of the maximum value for each of the following process and operating conditions for the fiber line that was recorded during the collection of each of the samples used to make the demonstration required under paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section.

(A) The pH of the first chlorine dioxide bleaching stage:

(B) The chlorine (Cl2) content of chlorine dioxide (ClO2) used on the bleach line:

(C) The kappa factor of the first chlorine dioxide bleaching stage; and

(D) The total bleach line chlorine dioxide application rate:

(iii) Identify the chlorine-containing compound used for bleaching during the collection of samples used to make the demonstration required under paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section; and

(iv) Certify that the fiber line does not use either elemental chlorine or hypochlorite as bleaching agents.

- (3) What happens if I change the process and operating conditions on the fiber line so that one or more exceeds the max imum value recorded under paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section for that process and operating condition? If you wish to continue your exemption from the min imum monitoring requirements of this section for chloroform, you must:
- (i) Demonstrate, based on monitoring conducted at a frequency similar to that required in paragraph (a) of this section and for a duration det by the permitting or pretreatmen. In trol authority, that you are complying with the applicable limitations of standards for chloroform:
- (ii) Certify that you will maintain a record of the maximum value for each of the following process and operating conditions for the fiber line that was recorded during the collection of each of the samples used to make the dem onstration required under paragrapl (f)(6)(i) of this section:
- (A) The pH of the first chlorine diox ide bleaching stage;
- (B) The chlorine (Cl2) content of chlo rine dioxide (ClO2) used on the bleach
- (C) The kappa factor of the first chlo rine dioxide bleaching stage; and
- (D) The total bleach line chlorine di oxide application rate;
- (iii) Identify the chlorine-conv. .ni compound used for bleaching during the collection of each sample used to make the demonstration require under paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section and
- (iv) Certify that the fiber line doe not use either elemental chlorine o hypochlorite as bleaching agents.
- (4) What are my reporting obligations You must certify in reports require under §122.41(1)(4) or §403.12(b) of thi chapter, as appropriate, that the chlc rine-containing compounds used fo bleaching are unchanged from thos identified under paragraph (f)(2)(iii) o this section and that the followin

standards for new sources (PSNS) if it chlorophenolic-containing biocides Permittees not using chlorophenolic-containing bincides

must certify to the permit-issuing au thority that they are not using these biocides:

SUBPART A

[PSNS]	•	, ,
	Maximum for any 1 day	
Pollulant or pollutant property	Milligrams/liter (mg/l)	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of a product
Pentachlorophenol	(0.012)(50.7)/y (0.089)(50.7)/y	

iivalent mass limitations are provided as guidance in cases when POTWs find it necessary to impose mass

#### Subpart B-Bleached Papergrade Kraft and Soda Subcategory

#### § 430.20 Applicability: description of the bleached papergrade kraft and soda subcategory.

The provisions of this subpart apply to discharges resulting from: The production of market pulp at bleached kraft mills: the integrated production of paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper at bleached kraft mills; the integrated production of pulp and fine papers at bleached kraft mills; and the integrated production of pulp and paper at soda mills.

#### § 430.21 Specialized definitions.

- (a) The general definitions, abbreviations, and methods of analysis set forth in 40 CFR part 401 and § 430.01 of this part apply to this subpart.
- (b) Baseline BAT limitations or NSPS means the BAT limitations specified in §430.24(a) (1) or (2), as applicable, and the NSPS specified in §430.25(b) (1) or (2), as applicable, that apply to any direct discharger that is not "enrolled" in the "Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program."
- (c) Enroll means to notify the permitting authority that a mill intends to participate in the "Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program." A mill can enroll by indicating its intention to participate in the program either as part of its application for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, or through separate correspondence to the permit-

ting authority as long as the mill signs the correspondence in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22

- (d) Existing effluent quality means the level at which the pollutants identified in §430.24(a)(1) are present in the efflu ent of a mill "enrolled" in the "Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program."
- (e) Kappa number is a measure of the lignin content in unbleached pulp, determined after pulping and prior to bleaching.
- (f) Voluntary Advanced Technology Incentives Program is the program established under §430.24(b) (for existing direct dischargers) and §430.25(c) (for new direct dischargers) whereby participating mills agree to accept enforceable effluent limitations and conditions in their NPDES permits that are more stringent than the "baseline BAT" limitations or NSPS" that would otherwise apply, in exchange for regulatoryand enforcement-related rewards and incentives.
- § 430.22 Effluent limitations resenting the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).
- (a) Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

#### SUBPART B

IBPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where market pulp is produced)

Marie de la companie	B. (47.5)		kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product			
1 1 2 ·	Pollutant or pollutant parameter	· Continuous	dischargers	Non-contin-		
	roppiant or policially parameter	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	uous dis- chargers (annual average)		
BOD5		15.45	8.05	4.52		
TSS		30.4	16.4	9.01		
HT.		(1)	(¹)	(1)		

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times

#### SUBPART B

IRPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where panerboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced

		Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product			
	Pollulant or pollutant parameter	Continuous	Continuous dischargers		
		Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	Non-contin- uous dis- chargers (annual average)	
OD5		13.65	7.1	3.99	
SS	***************************************	24.0	, 12.9	7.09	
ł		(')	(1)	(')	

#### SUBPART B

IRPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced!

		(or pounds per 1,000 lb) of $\sim$			
		Continuous dischargers			
Poliutant or poliutant parameter	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	Non-contin- uous dis- chargers (annual average)		
BOD5		5.5	3.,,		
TSS	22.15	11.9	6.54		
ы	(1)	(1)	(1)		

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times

IBPT effluent limitations for soda facilities where pulp and paper are produced]

(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	Kg/kkg (or p	r pounds per 1,000 lb) of product	
	Continuous d	Continuous dischargers	
Pollutant or pollutant parameter ம	Maximum	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	Non-contin- uous dis- chargers (annual average)
BOD5	13.7 24.5 (¹)	7.1 13.2 (¹)	3.99 7.25 (¹)

\*Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times

(b) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of wet barking operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These

limitations are in addition to the limit tations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations:

SUBPART R [BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where market pulp is produced]

•	Kg/kkg (	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) o product		
Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Continuous dischargers		Non-contin-	
8OD5	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	uous dis- chargers (annual average)	
TSS pH	2.3 5.3	1.2 2.85	0.70 1.55	
Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times	(1)	(1)	(	

SUBPART R

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced]

		as kabar are b	oduced	
•	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product			
Poliutant or pollutant parameter	Continuous dischargers			
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	Non-contin- uous dis- chargers (annual average)	
BOD5			<del></del> :	
TSS	2.25	1.2	0.65	
рН	5.75	3.1	1.70	
11 Within the range of 5.0 to 0.0 at all the	(1)	(1)	(P)	

SUBPART R

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced]

	ļ	r pounds per 1,0 product	00 lb) of	
Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Continuous dischargers		Non-contin-	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	uous dis- chargers (annual average)	
BOD5	·		<del></del>	
TSS	1.95	1.0	0.55	
pH	5.3	2.85	1.55	
1MRt. n	(1)	(+)	(1)	

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times

#### SUBPART B

IBPT effluent limitations for soda facilities where pulp and papers are produced)

909-1 43 43			Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product			
ger Cosso			Continuous dischargers			
Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	Non-contin- uous dis- chargers (annual average)			
BOD5		2,05	1.1	0,60		
TSS		5.25 (')	2.8 (')	1.55 (¹)		

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(c) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant parameters, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log washing or chip washing operations, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These limitations are in addition to the limitations forth in paragraph (a) of this sect and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs and/or chips which are subject to such operations:

IBPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where market pulp is produced)

		Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 (b) of product			
	*:		Continuous dischargers		
Pollulant or poliutant parameter	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	Non-contin- uous dis- chargers (annual average)		
BODS		0,2 0.6 (')	0.1 0.3 (¹)	0.1 0.15 (')	

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times...

#### SUBPART B

IBPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced

		Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product			
	<u> </u>		Continuous dischargers		
Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	Non-contin- uous dis- chargers (annual average)		
BOD5		0.25	0.15	0.05	
TSS		0.65	0.35	0.20	
pH	***************************************	(1)	(')	(')	

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced]

		biognoon!	.16
	· Kg/kkg (o	r pounds per 1,0 product	000 (d) 000
Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Continuous	dischargers	Non-contin-
BODS	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	chargers f
TSS PH	0.2 0.55 (')	0.1 0.3 (')	0.055 0.157

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for soda facilities where pulp and papers are produced]

	Kg/kkg (o	(or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product		
Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Continuous dischargers		Non-contin	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	uous dis- chargers (annual average)	
BOD5	. 0.15	0.1 0.25	0.0 0.15	
<sup>1</sup> Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all the	(4)	(1)	(i)	

villain the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

(d) The following limitations establish the quantity or quality of pollutants or pollutant properties, controlled by this section, resulting from the use of log flumes or log ponds, which may be discharged by a point source subject to the provisions of this subpart. These

limitations are in addition to the limit tations set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and shall be calculated using the proportion of the mill's total production due to use of logs which are subject to such operations:

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where market pulp is produced]

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
BODS	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product				
	Continuous	Non-contin-			
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	Non-contin- uous dis- chargers (annual average)		
TSS	0.4 1,15	0.2 0.6	0:153 0:35 (1)		
11001:-	(9)	(9)	(i))		

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

#### SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft (acilities where paperboard, coarse paper, and tissue paper are produced)

	Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product			
		Continuous	Non-contin-		
		Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days	uous dis- chargers (annual average)	
BODS TSS pH		0.45 1:25 (¹)	0.25 0.7 (¹)	0.10 0.35 (')	

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for bleached kraft facilities where pulp and fine papers are produced]

	Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product				
	Continuous				
Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	Non-contin- uous dis- chargers (annual average)		
icos fissional altria	0.35 1.15 (¹)	0.2 0.6 (¹)	0.10 0.30 (¹)		

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times.

#### SUBPART B

[BPT effluent limitations for soda facilities where pulp and papers are produced]

100		Kg/kkg (or pounds per 1,000 lb) of product				
Ų.		Continuous	dischargers			
Pollutant or pollutant parameter	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 con- secutive days	Non-contin- uous dis- chargers (annual average)			
Ö	Q5	0.3	0.2	(		
8	, ,	. 1.1	0.55	0.3.		
ł	kan menerangan darah menerangan darah menerangan darah menerangan darah menerangan darah menerangan darah mene Kes	(1)	(1)	(1)		
6				·		

Within the range of 5.0 to 9.0 at all times

430.23 Effluent limitations resenting the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 brough 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT). The lim-

itations shall be the same as those

specified in §430.22 of this subpart for the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

§ 430.24 Effluent limitations resenting the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must

TABLE 4C INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGERS TO BLACKWATER RIVER SUB-BASIN

					• •		
INDUST	ULAL DISCHARGERS	<u> </u>				PRESENT	
DISCHARGER	RECEIVING TREATMENT TREATMENT		ACTUAL FLOW (MGD)	AVERAGE BOD <sub>5</sub>	MAXIMUM BOD <sub>5</sub>	AVERAGE TSS	
Union Camp Bleach Paper (001)	Blackwater River	Clarification, Aeration and Nolding Ponds	14x10 ga1/yr		4.4 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	2.88 x 10	
fon Camp Building Products (001)	Blackwater River	None	.115	No Limits			
F. Regis Paper Company  Second of Entrophysical Conference  Conference	Trib, to Blackwater River	None :	. 05	No Limits			
Union Camp Bleach Paper (002)	Blackwater River	None	.72	No Limits		*,	
Masonite Corporation #1	Spring Branch	Settling Box	.002	1.2 #/b	2.4 #/D	.95 #/D	
Musonite Corporation #2	Spring Branch	None	. 002	1.7 #/b	3.4 #/D	2.1 #/1)	
DESCO to Steven Kent	Woody's Pond	None	N/ A*	  N/A	N/A	N/A	
Spurfock (001)	Spring Branch	Holding Pond w/ Acration	Period- ie Dis- charge	i		-	
Spurfock (002)	Spring Branch	Cooling Water Discharge	. 197			·	

# ATTACHMENT 7

SPECIAL CONDITIONS RATIONALE

#### LIST OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS RATIONALE

Name of Condition:

- B. Other Requirements or special Conditions
- 1. Nutrient Enriched Waters Reopener

<u>Rationale</u>: The Policy for Nutrient Enriched Waters, 9 VAC 25-40 -10 allows reopening of permits for discharges into waters designated as nutrient enriched if total phosphorus and total nitrogen in a discharge potentially exceed specified concentrations. The policy also anticipates that future total phosphorus and total nitrogen limits may be needed.

2. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Reopener

Rationale: For specified waters, section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act requires the development of total maximum daily loads necessary to achieve the applicable water quality standards. The TMDL must take into account seasonal variations and a margin of safety. In addition, section 62.1-44.19:7 of the State Water Control Law requires the development and implementation of plans to address impaired waters, including TMDLs. This condition allows for the permit to be either modified or, alternatively, revoked and reissued to incorporate the requirements of a TMDL once it is developed. In addition, the reopener recognizes that, in according to section 402(o)(1) of the Clean Water Act, limits and/or conditions may be either more or less stringent than those contained in this permit. Specifically, they can be relaxed if they are the result of a TMDL, basin plan or other wasteload allocation prepared under section 303 of the Act.

3. Licensed Operator Requirement

Rationale: The Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-200 D and Code of Virginia 54.1-2300 et. seq., Rules and Regulations for Waterworks and Wastewater Works Operators (18 VAC 160-20-10 et seq.) requires licensure of operators.

4. Operations & Maintenance (O & M) Manual

Rationale: The State Water Control Law, Section 62.1-44.21 allows requests for any information necessary to determine the effect of the discharge on state waters. Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires the permittee to provide opportunity for the state to review the proposed operations of the facility. In addition, 40 CFR 122.41 (e) requires the permittee, at all times, to properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) in order to achieve compliance with the permit (includes laboratory controls and QA/QC).

5. Notification Levels

Rationale: The VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-200 and 40 CFR 122.42 (a) require notification of the discharge of certain parameters at or above specific concentrations for existing manufacturing, commercial mining and silvicultural discharges.

6. Quantification Levels Under Part I.A.

Rationale: States are authorized to establish monitoring methods and procedures to compile and analyze data on water quality, as per 40 CFR part 130, Water Quality Planning and Management, subpart 130.4.

7. Compliance Reporting Under Part I.A.

Rationale: Defines reporting requirements for toxic parameters with quantification levels and other limited parameters to ensure consistent, accurate reporting on submitted reports.

8. Materials Handling and Storage

Rationale: The VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-50 A., prohibits the discharge of any wastes into State waters unless authorized by permit. The State Water Control Law, Sec. 62.1-44.18:2, authorizes the Board to prohibit any waste discharge which would threaten public health or safety, interfere with or be incompatible with treatment works or water use. Section 301 of the Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of any pollutant unless it complies with specific sections of the Act.

9. Effluent Monitoring Frequencies

Rationale: The incentive for reduced monitoring is an effort to reduce the cost of environmental compliance and to provide incentives to facilities which demonstrate outstanding performance and consistent compliance with their permits. Facilities which cannot comply with specific effluent parameters or have other related violations will not be eligible for this benefit. This is in conformance with Guidance Memorandum No. 98-2005 - Reduced Monitoring and EPA's proposed "Interim Guidance For Performance-Based Reduction of NPDES Permit Monitoring Frequencies" (EPA 833-B-96-001) published in April 1996.

10. Ground Water Monitoring Plan

<u>Rationale</u>: Ground water monitoring will indicate whether the system integrity is being maintained and will determine if activities at the site are resulting in violations of the SWCB's Groundwater Standards.

11. Sampling Methodology for Outfall 001

<u>Rationale</u>: Defines methodology for collecting representative effluent samples in conformance with applicable regulations.

12. Use of Trichlorophenol or Pentachlorophenol as Biocides

<u>Rationale</u>: Federal regulations at 40 CFR 430 Subparts B and I require certification by facilities not using certain biocides.

13. Discharge Flow Management for Outfall 001

Rationale: The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9 VAC 25-31-220 K. and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(k) allow BMPs for the control of toxic pollutants listed in Section 307(a)(1) and hazardous substances listed in Section 311 of the Clean Water Act where numeric limits are infeasible or BMPs are needed to accomplish the purpose/intent of the law. Actual daily Instream Waste Concentration (IWC) is being limited to a maximum of 65% to ensure that actual IWC is significantly less than the 75% utilized in the Toxics Management Program for toxicity testing purposes.

Rationale and Discussion for Out-Of-Season Discharges:

The permittee submitted a permit modification request in May 2008. The permit modification request came after numerous discussions between the permittee and DEQ concerning allowing IP to discharge some wastewater outside the permitted season of November to March. IP was concerned that in recent years low river flows, low in-stream dissolved oxygen levels and/or high water temperatures have made it difficult for IP to begin their discharge season early enough to allow the release of the entire contents of "C" pond, which they need to empty prior to March 31 in order to be able to accommodate all of the wastewater generated during the times of year they do not discharge. They have had to request out-of-season discharges in past years. There were no regulatory criteria for requesting, approving, monitoring or documenting such discharges. Through subsequent discussions it was decided to best include these types of discharges in the VPDES permit if IP felt the need to request these in the future. Specific language has been developed to address these discharges. Specific rationale for the language follows.

- 16.a. This language has not changed from the previous permits except to note that out-of-season discharges will be authorized in Part I.B.16.c.
- 16.b. This language has changed only in that this section now specifically applies to routine seasonal discharges from November to March.
- 16.c. and 16.d. This language specifically addresses out-of-season discharges. Out-of -season discharges will be considered for approval in September and October. If the permittee submits acceptable and approvable toxicity test results using early life-stage herring, out-of-season discharges will be considered in all months except April and May. April and May discharges will not be approved due to two main factors. The first is that the wildlife and fisheries staffs from North Carolina, Virginia and the US Fish and Wildlife Service have expressed concern over spring time discharges that could potentially affect shad and herring spawning and migration. Correspondence from these agencies is presented in Attachment 14. Secondly, IP has indicated that the intent of these out-of-season discharges was to coincide with storm events that provide for higher river flows than typical for the season. These types of storm events are more frequent in later summer and fall months rather than the short-duration, localized heavy rainfalls associated with spring thunderstorm events. The benefit from allowing short-duration discharges in these months does not outweigh the need to protect indigenous fish populations in these months, including populations that may linger in the Blackwater River past the typical migration time frame. Discharges in other months will be considered for approval by the DEQ Regional office on a case-by-case basis. All out-of-season discharges must be approved before an out-of-season discharge can take place. Out-of-season discharges based on the results of toxicity testing in June, July and August will be limited to the IWC identified in the toxicity tests as the NOEC.
- 16.c.1. provides the requirements for requesting out-of-season discharges. This will standardize the request process and provide the DEQ the information considered necessary to approve such a request.
- 16.c.l.a. addresses the discharge rate and management thereof to protect against toxicity to aquatic organisms and be protective against biological impacts in the receiving stream. This is similar to the existing requirement for permitted discharge season discharges presented in 16.b. of the current permit. The IWC will be limited to 45% during each discharge day for out-of-season discharges. This is based on two factors. The first is that the DEQ does not want the receiving stream to be effluent-dominated during times of high water temperatures, low dissolved oxygen levels and potential impacts from storm events. Secondly, IWC data submitted with toxicity test results from 2003 to the present indicate that the permittee has had IWC levels from 2% to 38%, with

no IWC greater than 38% for in-season discharges. It is not prudent nor protective of the receiving stream to allow higher IWC concentrations during times of out-of-season discharges than the permittee has maintained during typical permitted discharges during times of the least critical river condtions. The permittee has demonstrated passing toxicity test results consistently when IWC's were less than 45%, so toxicity testing will not be required during out-of-season discharges as long as the IWC is less than 45%. Data are presented below.

International Paper VA0004162: Instream Waste Concentrations (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity Samples Collected 2003-2008

ate of Chronic IWC Range for		NOEC	NOEC
Toxicity Sample	the 3 Chronic Samples	Survival	Reproduction
2/11/2008	7 - 9%	100%	100%
1/28/2008	31-33%	100%	100%
1/7/2008	29-38%	100%	100%
2/19/2007	6 - 9%	100%	75% ENSR
		100%	56% CBI
1/22/2007	13-16%	100%	100%
2/22/2006	12%	100%	75%
1/16/2006	18-20%	100%	100%
2/24/2005	12% 15% Max for the Season	100%	100%
2003-2004 Season	24% Max for the Season		
2/17/2004	4%	100%	75% ENSR
,		1 .	100% CBI
2/24/2003	2-3%	100%	42%

16.c.l.b. addresses in-stream dissolved oxygen (D.O.) levels and monitoring of instream D.O. levels prior to an out-of-season discharge. This section also addresses review of the D.O. data and management of the discharge rate so that D.O. levels are maintained at ambient in-stream levels, with no impact to instream D.O. levels attributable to the out-of-season discharge. The permittee will need to provide D.O. data and proposed discharge management practices to ensure D.O. levels are not impacted by the discharge.

16.c.2. addresses the duration of discharge. The permittee will be allowed to discharge during times of increased river flow and must cease discharging before river flows return to historical averages. This will ensure that the discharge is associated only with increased flows as indicated in the permittee's modification request, and therefore protects the receiving stream from impacts associated with a discharge during critical river conditions.

16.c.3. addresses monitoring requirements during out-of-season discharges. The permittee must monitor at least once per discharge for each out-of-season discharge. If a discharge event lasts longer than 7 calendar days, the permittee must monitor in accordance with Part I.A. of the permit. Effluent limitations listed in Part I.A. will be in effect during out-of-season discharges. This requirement ensures compliance with the permit, the State permit regulation and 40 CFR for discharges from pulp and paper mills. The permittee will be required to submit a discharge monitoring report (DMR) providing the results of effluent sampling. 2,3,7,8-TCDD and 2,3,7,8-TCDF are not subject to discharge-event limitations, these parameters are only subject to seasonal limitations, and are subject to 1/season monitoring, required in the last 14 days of the discharge season. Therefore, monitoring for these parameters will not apply to out-of-season discharges.

16.c.4. addresses documentation and evidence to show that the out-of-season discharge(s) caused no environmental impacts in the receiving stream. This is in accordance with the general Water Quality Standard that prohibits a discharge to alter the receiving stream.

#### 14. In-Stream D.O. Monitoring during in-season discharges

Rationale: The Virginia Water Quality Standards at 9 VAC 25-260-50 establish minimum dissolved oxygen criteria that must be maintained. The VPDES regulations at 9 VAC 25-31-210 and -220 authorize the establishment of conditions and limitations necessary to assure compliance with applicable requirements and water quality standards.

This condition applies to discharges during the discharge season of November to March. This is to separate this requirement from the monitoring and discharge management requirements in condition 16.c. that addresses out-of-season discharges. The condition requires the permittee to regulate the discharge so that all D.O. standards downstream of the discharge shall be maintained. The discharge from this facility has little impact upstream of the discharge.

#### C. TOXICS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (TMP)

Rationale: To determine the need for pollutant specific and/or whole effluent toxicity limits as may be required by the VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-220 D. and 40 CFR 122.44 (d). See Attachment 9 of this fact sheet for additional justification.

#### D. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

#### 1. Recording of Results

Rationale: This sets forth the information which must be recorded and reported for each storm event sampling (ie. date and duration event, rainfall measurement, and duration between qualifying events). It also requires the maintenance of daily rainfall logs which are to be reported. This condition is carried over from the previous storm water pollution prevention plan requirements contained in the EPA storm water baseline industrial general permit.

#### 2. Sampling Waiver

Rationale: This condition allows the permittee to collect substitute samples of qualifying storm events in the event of adverse climatic conditions. Use of this condition is a BPJ determination based on the EPA storm water multi-sector general permit for industrial activities and is consistent with that permit.

#### 3. Representative Discharge

Rationale: This condition allows the permittee to submit the results of sampling from one outfall as representative of other similar outfalls, provided the permittee can demonstrate that the outfalls are substantially identical. Use of this condition is a BPJ determination based on the EPA storm water multi-sector general permit for industrial activities and is consistent with that permit.

4. Quarterly Visual Examination of Storm Water Quality

Rationale: This condition requires that visual examinations of storm water outfalls take place at a specified frequency and sets forth what information needs to be checked and documented. These examinations assist with the evaluation of the pollution prevention plan by providing a simple, low cost means of assessing the quality of storm water discharge with immediate feedback. Use of this condition is a BPJ determination based on the EPA storm water multi-sector general permit for industrial activities and is consistent with that permit.

5. Releases of Hazardous Substances or Oil in Excess of Reportable Ouantities

Rationale: This condition requires that the discharge of hazardous substances or oil from a facility be eliminated or minimized in accordance with the facility's storm water pollution prevention plan. If there is a discharge of a material in excess of a reportable quantity, it establishes the reporting requirements in accordance with state laws and federal regulations. In addition, the pollution prevention plan for the facility must be reviewed and revised as necessary to prevent a reoccurrence of the spill. Use of this condition is a BPJ determination based on the EPA storm water multisector general permit for industrial activities and is consistent with that permit.

6. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

Rationale: The listed allowable non-storm water discharges are the same as those allowed by the EPA in their multi-sector general permit, and are the same non-storm water discharges allowed under the Virginia General VPDES Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity, 9 VAC 25-151-10 et seq. Allowing the same non-storm water discharges in VPDES individual permits provides consistency with other storm water permits for industrial facilities. The non-storm water discharges must meet the conditions in the permit.

7. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Rationale: The Clean Water Act 402(p) (2) (B) requires permits for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. VPDES permits for storm water discharges must establish BAT/BCT requirements in accordance with 402(p)(3) of the Act. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is the vehicle proposed by EPA in the final NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (Federal Register Sept 9, 1992) to meet the requirements of the Act. Additionally, the VPDES Permit Regulation, 9 VAC 25-31-220 K., and 40 CFR 122.44 (k) allow BMPs for the control of toxic pollutants listed in Section 307 (a)(1), and hazardous substances listed in Section 311 of the Clean Water Act where numeric limits are infeasible or BMPs are needed to accomplish the purpose/intent of the law.

The following special conditions have been removed from the permit with the 2010 reissuance due to bleach lines being taken out of service and the cessation of paper making at the facility; these conditions are specific to pulp and paper making and no longer applicable at the facility:

Sampling Methodology for Outfalls 101, 102 and 103

Rationale for removal: outfalls 101, 102 and 103 were associated with specific
bleach lines no longer in service

Measurement and Reporting of Kappa Number for Outfalls 102 and 103

Rationale for removal: outfalls 102 and 103 have been removed from the permit.

Filtrate Recycling and Certification

Rationale for removal: the condition is specific to pulping and bleach lines and no longer applicable.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Spent Pulping Liquor, Soap and Turpentine Management, Spill Prevention, and Control

Rationale for removal: this condition was specific to BMP's for pulping and paper operations and no longer applicable.

# ATTACHMENT 8

# TOXICS MONITORING/TOXICS REDUCTION/ WET LIMIT RATIONALE

#### **MEMORANDUM**

# VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

#### **TIDEWATER REGIONAL OFFICE**

5636 Southern Boulevard

Virginia Beach, VA 23462

SUBJECT: TMP language for International Paper-Franklin (VA0004162)

TO:

Deanna Austin

FROM:

Mark Sauer

DATE:

August 26, 2010

COPIES:

TRO File (PPP #617)

International Paper-Franklin (IP) is a paper mill located in Franklin, VA. IP had operated the facility as a paper mill until its closure in April 2010. Although there is no production, the facility would like to keep their permit active. Future operations at the mill are unknown at this time but there are numerous repurposing proposals that could be done. Because of this, the permit will remain active with all existing discharge points. The facility will have post closure discharges related to cleanup and process wastewater from C pond from the operating year prior to plant closure. Outfall 001 discharges to the Blackwater River. Data collected during the 2006-2010 permit term are shown in the table below.

DESCRIPT	SPECIES	SAMPLEDT	LC50	SURVIVAL	NOEC	TUM	TESTCOM	LAB
1st Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	1/16/06	· · ·		100	1	Repro 100%	СВІ
1st Set of 2 Acute Tests	C.d.	1/18/06	100	100		1		ENSR
1st Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	2/20/06		100	75_	1.33	Repro 75% Split sample with ENSR	СВІ
1st Set of 2 Chronic Tests- Split Sample	C.d.	2/20/06	W. W. F	100	100	1	Split sample with CBI	ENSR
1st Set of 2 Acute Tests	C.d.	2/22/06	100	95	and to the state of the state o	1	Split sample with ENSR	СВІ
1st Set of 2 Acute Tests- Split Sample	. C.d.	2/22/06	100	100	4	1	Split sample with CBI	ENSR
2nd Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	1/22/07	-	100	100	1	Repro 100% Split sample with ENSR	СВІ
2nd Set of 2 Acute Tests	C.d.	1/24/07	100	100		1	Split sample with ENSR	СВІ
2nd Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	2/19/07		100	56	1.79	NOEC 75% for the ENSR data Tuc 1.33	СВІ
2nd Set of 2 Acute Tests	C.d.	2/21/07	100	. 100		1	Split sample with ENSR	СВІ
3rd Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	1/7/08		100	100	11_	Pre Release Tox	СВІ
3rd Set of 2 Acute Tests	C.d.	1/9/08	100	100		1	Pre Release Tox	СВІ
3rd Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	1/28/08	The state of the s	100	100	1		CBI
3rd Set of 2 AcuteTests	C.d.	2/1/08	100	100		1	A commence of the second of th	CBI
3rd Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	2/11/08		100	100	1		СВІ
3rd Set of 2 Acute Tests	C.d.	2/13/08	100	100		<u> </u>		СВІ
4th Set of 2 Acute Tests	C.d.	1/7/09	100	100		<u>1</u> _		CBI
4th Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	1/7/09		100	100	1		СВІ
4th Set of 2 Acute Tests	C.d.	2/18/09	100	100	<u> </u>	11_		CBI

4th Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	2/18/09		100	100	1		СВІ
5th Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	1/4/10		100	100	11_		СВІ
5th Set of 2 Acute Tests	C.d.	1/6/10	100	100		1		СВІ
5th Set of 2 Acute Tests	C.d.	2/15/10	100	100		1		СВІ
5th Set of 2 Chronic Tests	C.d.	2/15/10		100	100	1	-	CBI

The following language is recommended for the International Paper-Franklin permit.

#### 1. Biological Monitoring - Outfall 001

The permittee shall conduct two acute and two chronic toxicity tests each discharge season. The acute test samples shall be collected using a grab sample of final effluent from outfall 001. The chronic test samples shall be collected using at least three grab samples of final effluent from outfall 001 during the chronic test. The second acute test shall be conducted during the second chronic test. The last grab sample for the second chronic test shall be collected within 14 days of the end of the discharge season. The acute tests shall be 48-hour static tests using Ceriodaphnia dubia, conducted in such a manner and at sufficient dilutions for calculation of a valid  $LC_{50}$ . The chronic tests shall be static renewal tests using Ceriodaphnia dubia. The C. dubia test shall be a 3-brood survival and reproduction test. These chronic tests shall be conducted in such a manner and at sufficient dilutions to determine the NOEC for survival and reproduction. The results of all analyses shall be reported. Test results for each test shall be submitted by the 10th of the month after the month the test results were received.

Test procedures and reporting shall be in accordance with the WET testing methods cited in 40 CFR 136.3

- b. The permittee may provide additional samples to address data variability. These data shall be reported and may be included in the evaluation of the effluent toxicity. Test procedures and reporting shall be in accordance with 1.a above.
- c. The following criteria shall be used in evaluating the toxicity test data generated in 1.a above:
  - (1) Acute LC<sub>50</sub> greater than or equal to 100% effluent;
  - (2) Chronic NOEC greater than or equal to the IWC of 75%
- d. If, in the testing according to I.D.1, any toxicity tests are invalidated, the tests shall be repeated within the testing period that the original test was taken, or if already past that period, within fourteen (14) days of notification. If there is no discharge during this period, a sample must be taken during the first allowable discharge.
- e. All applicable data will be evaluated for reasonable potential at the conclusion of the test period. The data may be evaluated sooner if requested by the permittee, or if toxicity has been noted. Should evaluation of the data indicate that a limit is needed, a WET limit and compliance schedule will be required and the toxicity tests of D.1.a. may be discontinued.

#### 2. Reporting Schedule

Each toxicity test report submitted in accordance with this Toxics Management Program shall identify the specific period represented. The permittee shall report the results and supply one complete copy of the toxicity test reports to the Tidewater Regional Office in accordance with the schedule below. A complete report must contain a copy of all laboratory benchsheets, certificates of analysis, and all chains of custody.

		<del></del>
(a)	Conduct first set of two acute and two chronic biological tests	By March 31, 2011
(b)	Submit results of all biological tests	By the 10 <sup>th</sup> of the month following the month in which test results were received but no later than May 10, 2011
(c)	Conduct second set of two acute and two chronic biological tests	By March 31, 2012
(d)	Submit results of all biological tests	By the 10 <sup>th</sup> of the month following the month in which test results were received but no later than May 10, 2012
(e)	Conduct third set of two acute and two chronic biological tests	By March 31, 2013
(f)	Submit results of all biological tests	By the 10 <sup>th</sup> of the month following the month in which test results were received but no later than May 10, 2013
(g)	Conduct fourth set of two acute and two chronic biological tests	By March 31, 2014
(h)	Submit results of all biological tests	By the 10 <sup>th</sup> of the month following the month in which test results were received but no later than May 10, 2014
(i)	Conduct fifth set of two acute and two chronic biological tests	By March 31, 2015
(j)	Submit results of all biological tests	By the 10 <sup>th</sup> of the month following the month in which test results were received but no later than May 10, 2015

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MATERIAL STORED

#### Form 2F, Item IV.B Narrative Description of Significant Materials Form 2F, Item IV.C Description of Structural and Nonstructural Control Measures

Outfall 002 discharges into the Blackwater River at the north end of the millsite. It drains the North rail yard area. Tank cars containing chemicals used in the papermaking process were temporarily stored on these tracks until needed. Tank car unloading of pulping liquors, primarily black liquor and turpentine, occured on a spur just south of the main tracks in the area designated for black liquor loading and unloading. Curbing around the loading and unloading area is present to prevent the possible release of liquors should an accidental spill or release occur. All activity has ceased in this area and chemicals are no longer stored or unloaded.

Outfall 006 discharges into Washole Creek just west of the rail bridge at the south end of the facility. The drainage area is predominantly composed of unpaved surfaces and railroad bed. Tank cars containing chemicals used in the papermaking process were temporarily stored on these tracks until needed. The outfall pipe at 006 contains a valve that can be closed in the event of a spill. The valve operation is tested monthly. All activity has ceased in this area and rail cars are no longer stored there.

Outfall 007 discharges into Washole Creek upstream of 006. The drainage area is unpaved surfaces and railroad bed. Coal cars were stored in this drainage area. No chemical tank cars are stored here. The outfall pipe at 007 contains a valve that can be closed in the event of a spill. The valve operation is tested monthly. All activity has ceased in this area and coal cars are no longer stored there.

Outfalls 008, 009, and 011 discharge into unnamed tributaries to Kingsale Swamp. They drain areas outside the dike surrounding the landfill as well as the capped portions of the landfill. Stormwater draining to these outfalls does not contact waste material sent to the landfill. Water that contacts the landfill waste is segregated by dikes and berms and drains to a leachate collection system from which it is pumped to the industrial effluent system for ultimate discharge via outfall 001. Stormwater from outfalls 008 and 011 is directed through sedimentation basins prior to discharge.

Outfalls 012 and 013 discharge into storm ditches adjacent to county roads which eventually drain into Washole Creek. They drain a series of gravel lots used to park covered trailers which transport our finished product. There is no loading or unloading of product or material in these lots. All activity has ceased in this area.

<u>Outfall 014</u> drains gravel lots used as temporary laydown areas for construction materials (pipes, valves, etc.) and used to park covered trailers which transport our finished product. All activity has ceased in this area.

<u>Pollutants stored in rail cars in the drainage areas of outfalls 002 and 006</u>: Sulfuric acid, pulping liquors (black, green and white), sodium hydrosulfide, sodium hydroxide and sodium chlorate. Of these, only sulfuric acid is a Section 313 Water Priority Chemical. All activity has ceased in the area and no rail cars are stored in the area.

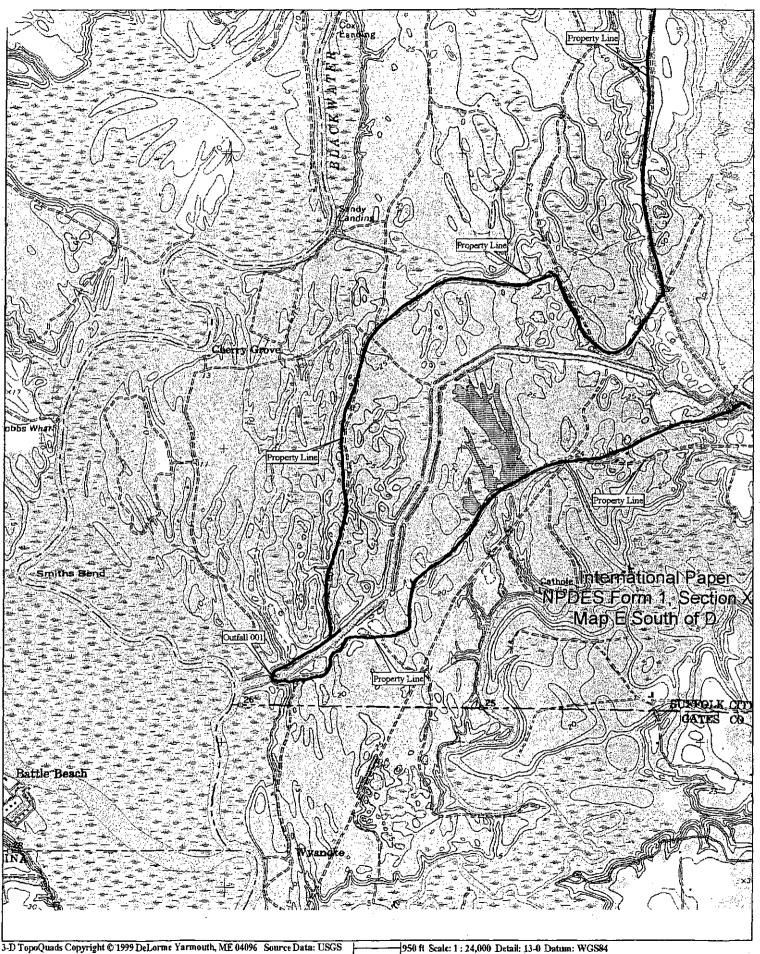
International Paper VPDES Permit No VA0004162 May 2010

RECEIVING WATERS INFO./
TIER DETERMINATION/

#### MEMORANDUM

### Department of Environmental Quality Tidewater Regional Office

	5636 Southern B	Boulevard Virginia Beach, VA 23462	
	SUBJECT:	VPDES Application Requests	
no M	<b>PO</b> :	Stephen Cioccia, TRO	
$\mathcal{T}_{o}$	FROM:	Mark Sauge, TRO	
, ,	DATE:	7/25/05	•
	COPIES:	TRO File - facility $\# \underbrace{617}_{,ppp}$	•
		Eation has been received for the following facility:	
<i>.</i>	Topo Map	Name: See Attacked VPDES #: 1/A 000 416 Z  g Stream: See Attacked - Note: Only ont Sall don is f	
	Receiving	g Stream: See Attacked - Note: Only ont Sall doi is f	only weed
	Attached outfall 1	is a topographic map showing facility boundaries and the	4 309(d) iSi 0+4x5 and ExI
	Attached	is a STORET Request Form if STORET data is requested $\Delta \omega \tau$	Rognoster
	_	Outfall of I only  Tier Determination. Tier:   Please include a basis for the tier determination.  Attachment 1	cired)
	2. regrestel	STORET Data and STORET Station Location(s).	
	3. <u>X</u>	Is this facility mentioned in a Management Plan?	
		No Yes No, but will be included when the Plan is updated.	
	4. <u>X</u>	Are limits contained in a Management Plan?	
		No Yes (If Yes, Please include the basis for the limits.)	
	5. <u>X</u>	Does this discharge go to a 303(d) stream segment? Yes	t1
	Return Du	Date Returned: 7/29/05	
	STORET Sta	ation:	
	STORET Sta	ation:	



### VIRGINIA

305(b)/303(d)



## WATER QUALITY INTEGRATED REPORT

to

### CONGRESS and the EPA ADMINISTRATOR

for the

**PERIOD** 

January 1, 1998 to December 31, 2002





Richmond, Virginia
March 2004

Attachment 1-5

# List of Impaired (Category 5) Waters in 2004

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	City/County	Assessment Category	Size ·	Impairment	Source	Initial List Date	TMDL Dev Date	<i>i</i> .
VAP-K23R-03	Nebletts Mill Run and all its tributaries	Prince George, Sussex	5C, 5A)	42.14 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fecal Coliform (2004)	Natural Conditions, Unknown	1998	2010	_
VAP-K23R-05	Halcher Run	Dinwiddie	5A	4.38 - Miles	Fecal Coliform	Unknown	2004	2016 .	
VAP-K24R-01	Hunting Quarter Swamp	Sussex	5C	15.93 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions	2004	2016	
VAP-K24R-02	Nottoway River	Southampton, Sussex	5A	18.53 - Miles	Fecal Coliform	Unknown	2004	2016	
VAP-K25R-01	Raccoon Creek, Spring Creek	Southampton, Sussex	5C	35.54 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions	1998	2010	
VAP-K25R-02	Raccoon Creek	Southampton, Sussex	5A	19.3 - Miles	Fecal Coliform	Unknown	2002	2010	
VAP-K26R-01	Otterdam Swamp, Three Creek	Emporia, Greensville, Southampton, Sussex	5A	19.16 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Hypolimnetic Waters, Natural Conditions	1998	2010	
VAP-K29R-01	Assamoosick, Seacorrie, German, Pigeon Swamps	Southampton, Sussex	5A, 5C	37.72 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fecal Coliform, Ammonia	Natural Conditions, Phosphorus, Ammonia, Unknown, NPS-Agriculture, Unknown, NPS- Agriculture	1998	20.	
VAP-K31R-01	Blackwater Swamp, Warwick Swamp	Dinwiddie, Petersburg, Petersburg, Surry, Sussex	5A, 5C	44.22 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Unknown	1998	2010	
VAP-K31R-02	Second Swamp	Petersburg, Prince George	5A, 5C	15.21 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Unknown	2004	2016	1
VAP-K32R-01	Blackwater River	Surry, Sussex	5A, 5C	24,55 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Unknown	1998	2010	}
VAP-K32R-02	Spring Branch	Sussex	5A	3.52 - Miles	General Standard (Benthic)	Unknown, PS - Industrial, Municipal Point Sources	1994	2010	1
VAP-K32R-03	Otterdam Swamp	Prince George, Surry, Sussex	5C	11.53 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions	2002	2014	1
VAP-K32R-04	Otterdam Swamp	Gassex	5A	5,58 - Miles	Fecal Coliform	Unknown	2002	2014	,
VAP-K32R-05	Coppahaunk Swamp	Surry, Sussex	. 5A, 5C	12.49 - Miles	Fecal Coliform	Unknown, NPS - Agriculture	2002	2014	•
VAP-K32R-06	Cypress Swamp	Surry	5C	17.1 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions	1998	2010	
VAP-K32R-07	Johnchecohunk Swamp	Surry	5C ·	8.39 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen	Natural Conditions	2004	2016	-
VAP-K32R-08	Cypress Swamp		5A	17.1 - Miles	Fecal Coliform	Unknown	2002	2014	Š
VAP-K32R-09	Spring Grove Swamp	Surry	5C ·	3.47 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions	2002	20	1
VAT-K13R-01	Tarrara Creek	Southampton	5A	12.8 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Unknown	1996	20.	4
VAT-K13R-02	Flat Swamp (Lower)	Southampton	5A	5 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions, Unknown	2004	2016	~
VAT-K27R-01	Three Creek (Upper portion in K27)	) Southampton	5C	10.91 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen	Natural Conditions	1996	2010	
VAT-K27R-02	Three Creek (Lower portion in K27)	) Southampton	5A	10,04 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions, Unknown	1996	2010	
VAT-K27R-03	Applewhite Swamp	Southampton, Sussex	5C	6 24 - Miles	pH	Natural Conditions	2004	2016	
VAT-K30R-01	Darden Mill Run	Southampton	5A	9.59 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions, Unknown	2002	2014	-
VAT-K33R-01	Blackwater River (Downstream from Zuni)	Franklin City, Isle of Wight, Southempton, Suffolk	5A	40.22 - Miles	Hg	Unknown	2004	2016	
VAT-K33R-02	Blackwater River (Upper)	Isle of Wight, Southampton	5A	21,98 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Unknown	1996	2010	

# List of Impaired (Category 5) Waters in 2004

TMDLID	Waterbody Name	City/County	Assessment Category	Size	Impairment	Source	Initial List Date	TMDL Dev. Date	
VAT-K34R-01	Mill Swamp	Isle of Wight, Surry	5A	10.13 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions, Unknown	1998	2010	
VAT-K34R-02	Rattlesnake (Creek) Swamp	Isle of Wight	5A .	7.5 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, Fecal Coliform	Unknown, Unknown	2002	2010	
VAT-K35R-01	Seacock Swamp (Upper)	Sussex	5C	0,8 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions	1998	2010	
VAT-K35R-02	Seacock Swamp (Lower)	Southampton	5A	2.47 - Miles	Fecal Coliform	Unknown	1998	. 2010	
VAT-K35R-03	Seacock Swamp unnamed tributary	Sussex	5A	1.06 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fecal Colliform	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions, Unknown	2004 .	2016	
VAT-K35R-04	Airfield Pond (Lower) unnamed tributary	Sussex	5A	1.23 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions, Unknown	2004	201 <b>6</b>	
VAT-K35R-05	Airfield Pond (Upper) unnamed tributery	Sussex	5A	0,58 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Unknown	2004	2016	
VAT-K35R-07	Brantley Swamp	Southempton	5C	7.04 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions	2004	2016	
VAT-K36R-01	Blackwater River (Lower)	Franklin City, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Suffolk	5C	19.87 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen	Natural Conditions	1996	2010	
VAT-K37R-01	Buckhorn Creek unnamed tributary	Southampton	5C	1.52 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions	1998	2010	
VAT-K38R-01	Somerton Creek	Suffolk	5C	13.78 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions	1996	2010	
VAT-K38R-02	Somerton Creek unnamed tributary (March Swamp)	Suffolk	5C	7.47 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions	2004	2016	•
VAT-K38R-03	Chapel Swamp	Suffolk	5C	3.85 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions	2004	2016	
VAT-K39R-01	Feeder Canal to Dismal Swamp	Chesapeake	5A	14.16 - Miles	pH, Dissolved Oxygen, Fish Tissue - Hg	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions, Unknown	1998	2010	
VAT-K40R-01	Northwest River (Lower) unnamed tributary	Chesapeake	5A	3.94 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen	Unknown	2002	2014	
VAT-K40R-02	Northwest River (Upper & Middle)	Chesapeake	5C	13,63 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen	Unknown	1998	2010	,
VAT-K40R-06	Indian Creek	Chesapeake	5 <b>A</b>	3.48 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, Fecal Coliform & E.coli	Unknown, Unknown	2002	2010	٠,
VAT-K41R-01	Pocaty River	Chesapeake, Virginia Beach	5C	6.61 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen	Unknown .	2002	2014	7
VAT-K41R-02	Milldam Creek	Virginia Beach	5A	3.29 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, Fecal Coliform	Unknown, Unknown	2002	2010	
VAT-K41R-03	Albernarie Canal (upstream of North Landing River)	Chesapeake, Virginia Beach	5C	10.66 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, Chloride	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions	2002	2010	
VAT-K41R-04	North Landing River	Chesapeake, Virginia Beach	5C ·	12.01 - Miles	Chloride	Natural Conditions	2004	2016	
VAT-K41R-05	West Neck Creek (Middle)	Virginia Beach	5A	3.1 - Miles	Dissolved Oxygen, Chloride, Fecal Coliform	Natural Conditions, Natural Conditions, Unknown	1998	2010	
VAT-K41R-06	West Neck Creek (Lower)	Virginia Beach	5C	3.71 - Miles	Chloride	Natural Conditions	2004	2016	
VAT-K42E-01	Nawney Creek (Upper)	Virginia Beach	5A	0.03 - Sq. Ml.	Dissolved Oxygen, Fecal Coliform & Enterococci	Natural Conditions, Unknown	1996	2010	•
VAT-K42E-02	Nawney Creek (Lower)	Virginia Beach	5A	0.06 - Sq. Mi.	Fecal Coliform	Unknown	1996	2010	
VAT-K42E-03	Hall Point Creek (Lower) tributary to North Bay	Virginia Beach	<b>5A</b>	0,002 - Sq. Mi.	Fecal Coliform & Enterococci	Unknown	2004	2016	
VAT-K42E-04	Muddy Creek tributary to North Bay	Virginia Beach	5 <b>A</b>	0.01 - Sq. Mi.	Fecal Colform	Unknown	2004	2016	

### Fact Sheets for Category 5 Waters

RIVER BASIN:

Chowan River and Dismal Swamp Basins

CITY/COUNTY:

Franklin City, Isie of Wight, Southampton, Suffolk

STREAM NAME:

Blackwater River (Lower)

HYDROLOGIC UNIT:

03010202

TMDL ID:

VAT-K36R-01

ASSESSMENT CATEGORY:

SEGMENT SIZE:

19.87 - Miles

**INITIAL LISTING:** 

1996

TMDL SCHEDULE:

**UPSTREAM LIMIT:** 

DESCRIPTION:

Segment begins at river mile 19.87 (from unnamed tributary near Town of Edgehill,

RIVER MILE:

LATITUDE:

36.69940

LONGITUDE:

-76.91880

DOWNSTREAM LIMIT:

**DESCRIPTION:** 

Segment ends at Virginia/North Carolina state line.

RIVER MILE:

LATITUDE:

36.62990

LONGITUDE:

-76.89160

Segment begins at river mile 19.87 (from unnamed tributary near Town of Edgehill and ends at Virginia/North Carolina state line,

#### **CLEAN WATER ACT GOAL AND USE SUPPORT:**

Aquatic Life Use - Not Supporting

IMPAIRMENT CAUSE: Dissolved Oxygen

Sufficient exceedances of Virginia's water quality standard for Dissolved Oxygen were recorded at monitoring stations (5ABLW016.27, 5ABLW014.88, 5ABLW014.28 5ABLW013.16, 5ABLW012.96, 5ABLW012.28, 5ABLW011.48, 5ABLW010.60, 5ABLW009.80, 5ABLW009.14, 5ABLW001.10) on Blackwater River to assess this segment as not supporting of the Clean Water Act's Aquatic Life Use Support Goal for the 2002 & 2004 305(b) reports. The cause of the standard violation is attributed to naturally occurring conditions.

IMPAIRMENT SOURCE: Natural Conditions

The source of the impairment is attributed to naturally occuring conditions. Water Quality Standards revision is needed to reflect swamp natural conditions.

## Fact Sheets for Category 5 Waters

RIVER BASIN:

Chowan River and Dismat Swamp Basins

CITY/COUNTY:

Franklin City, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Suffolk

STREAM NAME:

Blackwater River (Downstream from Zuni)

HYDROLOGIC UNIT:

03010202

TMDL ID:

VAT-K33R-01

ASSESSMENT CATEGORY:

5A

**SEGMENT SIZE:** 

40.22 - Miles

**INITIAL LISTING:** 

2004

TMDL SCHEDULE:

**UPSTREAM LIMIT:** 

**DESCRIPTION:** 

Segment begins at the Route 460 crossing Blackwater R @ Zuni.

RIVER MILE:

40.22

LATITUDE:

36.86857

LONGITUDE:

-76.83552

DOWNSTREAM LIMIT:

**DESCRIPTION:** 

Segment ends at the Virginia/North Carolina state line.

RIVER MILE:

0.00

LATITUDE:

36.54387

LONGITUDE:

-76.91635

Segment extends from the Rt 460 crossing (@ Zuni) downstream to the Virginia/North Carolina state line.

#### CLEAN WATER ACT GOAL AND USE SUPPORT:

Fish Consumption Use - Not Supporting

IMPAIRMENT CAUSE: Fish Tissue - Hg

A VDH fish consumption advisory (Issued 10/2003 due to DEQ total Hg fish tissue data) is the cause of the impairment of the Fish Consumption Use Support Goal for the 2004 305(b) report. This advisory extends from State Rt 460 at Zuni downstream approximately 40 miles to the Virinia/North Carolina state line. The advisory warns that "no more than two meals per month of any gamefish should be consumed due to mercury levels". The cause of the Hg in fish tissue is unknown.

IMPAIRMENT SOURCE: Unknown

The source of the impairment is unknown.

TABLE III(a) AND TABLE III(b) - CHANGE SHEETS

#### TABLE III(a)

## VPDES PERMIT PROGRAM Permit Processing Change Sheet

1. Effluent Limits and Monitoring Schedule: (List any changes FROM PREVIOUS PERMIT and give a brief rationale for the changes).

OUTFALL NUMBER	PARAMETER CHANGED	MONITORING LIMITS CHANGED FROM / TO	【1995年 · 1997年 · 1994年 [1994年 · 1994年	· RATIONALE	DATE &
101, 102, 103	All	Included / Not Included	Included / Not Included	These internal outfalls were removed from the permit due to associated bleach lines no longer in operation	(h) 8/23/10
006, 007	All	Included / Not included	Included / Not included	These storm water outfalls were reclassified from associated with industrial activity with monitoring to associated with industrial activity with no monitoring based on operational status of the facility and removal of chemical storage from the drainage areas	(U5) 8(23/10
015				Added outfall 015 to permit; outfall is similar to outfall 010, fresh groundwater, not altered, with no monitoring required	9/14/10

OTHER CHANGES FROM:	CHANGED TO: DATE & INITIAL
Special conditions associated with specific bleach lines and/or associated with pulp and paper operations	Those conditions specifically associated with bleach lines, bleaching and pulping operations were removed from the permit based on ceasing paper operations at this facility.
·	

#### TABLE III(b)

## VPDES PERMIT PROGRAM Permit Processing Change Sheet

1. Effluent Limits and Monitoring Schedule: (List any changes MADE DURING PERMIT PROCESS and give a brief rationale for the changes).

OUTFALL NUMBER	PARAMETER CHANGED	MONITORING LI	MITS CHANGED	EFFLUENT LI	MITS CHANGED IN	RATIONALE	DATE & INITIAL
,							
		-					
					, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		
				-		:	
	,						
		la e in università in more					
OTHER CHANG	GES FROM:			CHANGED TO:			DATE &
	·						
						<del></del>	

NPDES INDUSTRIAL PERMIT RATING WORKSHEET

AND

EPA PERMIT CHECKLIST

#### NPDES Permit Rating Work Sheet Regular Addition **Discretionary Addition** NPDES NO: V A 0 0 0 4 1 6 2 Score change, but no status change Facility Name: INTERNATIONALL, PAPER, FRANKLIN City: FRANKLIN UIRGINI Is this facility a steam electric power plant (SIC=4911) Is this permit for a municipal separate storm sewer serving a population greater than 100,000? with one or more of the following characteristics? Power output 500 MW or greater (not using a cooling pond/lake) YES; score is 700 (stop here) A nuclear power plant Cooling water discharge greater than 25% of the receiving stream's 7Q10 flow rate NO (continue) NO (continue) YES: score is 600 (stop here)

#### **FACTOR 1: Toxic Pollutant Potential**

PCS SIC Code:	2621	Primary SIC Code:	2 6 2 1	
Other SIC Codes:	26111	7631	261719	
Industrial Subcateg	jory Code:	_  (Code 000 if no sub	category)	

Determine the Toxicity potential from Appendix A. Be sure to use the TOTAL toxicity potential column and check one

Toxicity Group	Code	Points	Toxicity Group	Code	Points	<b>Toxicity Group</b>	Code	Points	
No process waste streams 1. 2.	s 0 1 2	0 5 10	3. 4. 5. 6.	3 4 5 6	15 20 25 30	7. 8. 9. 10.	7 8 9 10	35 40 45 50	

Total Points Factor 1:

#### FACTOR 2: Flow/Stream Flow Volume (Complete Either Section A or Section B: check only one)

Section /	AWastewater Flow Onl	y Consider	ed		Section BWa	astewater and Stream Flo	w Consid	ered
	ater Type tructions)		Code	Points	Wastewater Type (See Instructions)	Percent of Instream Wastewater Concen-	Code	Points
Type 1:	Flow < 5 MGD Flow 5 to 10 MGD Flow > 10 to 50 MGD	_	11 12 13	0 10 20	* .	tration at Receiving Stream Low Flow		
	Flow > 50 MGD	<u> </u>	14	30	Type I/III:	< 10%	<u>.</u> 41	0
Type II:	Flow < 1 MGD		21	10		> 10% to < 50%	_ 42	10
,	Flow 1 to 5 MGD Flow > 5 to 10 MGD	<u> </u>	22 23	20 30		> 50%	_ 43	20
	Flow > 10 MGD	·	24	50	Type II:	<10%	_ 51	0
Type III:	Flow 1 to 5 MGD	_	31 32	0 10	•	> 10% to < 50%	_ 52	20
	Flow > 5 to 10 MGD Flow > 10 MGD		33 34	20 30	•	> 50%	53	30

Code Checked from Section A or B: Total Points Factor 2:

#### NPDES Permit Rating Work Sheet

•		a.	NPDES No	o.:   V   4   0   0	10 14 1 1	121
FACTOR 3: Conventiona (only when limited by the perm			=			
A. Oxygen Demanding Pollutar	· /	COD	Other:	·		
Permit Limits: (check one)	<pre></pre>	. 1		·		
	<del></del>	·	•		Code Checked: Points Scored:	17101
·		-			٠.	
B. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	) .					
Permit Limits: (check one)	<pre> &lt; 100 lbs/day</pre>	1		·		
					Code Checked: Points Scored:	14 10
C. Nitrogen Pollutant: (check on	e) <u>V</u> Ammonia <u> </u>	ther:				•
•		Code Po	ints			
Permit Limits: (check one)	<pre> &lt; 300 lbs/day   300 to 1000 lbs/day &gt;1000 to 3000 lbs/day &gt;3000 lbs/day</pre>	1 2 3 1	0 5 ·			
					Code Checked:	, 4,
	•		•	• .	Points Scored:	20
				Total Points F	actor 3: 6 0	
FACTOR 4: Public Hears there a public drinking water the receiving water is a tributar ultimately get water from the all MES (force should be received)	supply located within 50 mi y)? A public drinking water bove referenced supply.					
YES (if yes, check toxicity po NO (if no, go to Factor 5)	tential number below)					
Determine the human healt Factor 1. (Be sure to use the					bcategory refere	ence as in
Toxicity Group Code Po	ints Toxicity Gro	oup Code	Points	Toxicity Group	Code Points	
1. 1	3. 4. 5. 6.	3 4 5 6	0 0 5 10	7. 8. 9. 10.	7 15 8 20 9 25 10 30	-
	·			Code Number Cl Total Points Fac		W

#### NPDES Permit Rating Work Sheet

NPDES No.:	VA	010	0	4	$\ell$	6	2
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#### **FACTOR 5: Water Quality Factors**

A. Is (or will) one or more of the effluent discharge limits based on water quality factors of the receiving stream (rather than technology-based federal effluent guidelines, or technology-based state effluent guidelines), or has a wasteload allocation been assigned to the discharge?

/	Code	Points
Yes	1	10
No	2	0

B. Is the receiving water in compliance with applicable water quality standards for pollutants that are water quality limited in the permit?

	Code	Points
Yes	1	0
No	2	5

C. Does the effluent discharged from this facility exhibit the reasonable potential to violate water quality standards due to whole effluent toxicity?

#### **FACTOR 6: Proximity to Near Coastal Waters**

A. Base Score: Enter flow code here (from Factor 2): |\_\_\_| Enter the multiplication factor that corresponds to the flow code: | |\_\_\_|

Check appropriate facility HPRI Code (from PCS):

HPRI#	Code	HPRI Score	Flow Code	Multiplication Factor
· 1	1	20	11, 31, or 41	0:00
<del></del> '	· ·		12, 32, or 42	0.05
2	2	. 0	13, 33, or 43	0.10
			14 or 34	0.15
3	3	30	21 or 51	0.10
<del></del>			22 or 52	0.30
4	4	0	23 or 53	0.60
			24	1.00
5	5	20		

HPRI code checked: 3

Base Score: (HPRI Score)  $\frac{3 v}{}$  x (Multiplication Factor)  $\frac{0.6}{}$  =  $\frac{5}{}$  (TOTAL POINTS)

B. Additional Points—NEP Program
For a facility that has an HPRI code of 3, does the facility
discharge to one of the estuaries enrolled in the National
Estuary Protection (NEP) program (see instructions) or
the Chesapeake Bay?

C. Additional Points--Great Lakes Area of Concern for a facility that has an HPRI code of 5, does the facility discharge any of the pollutants of concern into one of the Great Lakes' 31 areas of concern (see instructions)

Code Number Checked: 
$$A | \overline{3} |$$
  $B | \underline{1} |$   $C | \overline{2} |$ 
Points Factor 6:  $A | \underline{0} | \underline{5} |$  +  $B | \underline{1} | \underline{0} |$  +  $C | \underline{0} | \underline{0} |$  = | TOTAL

#### NPDES Permit Rating Work Sheet

NPDES NO: | V A 0 0 0 4 1 6 2

#### **SCORE SUMMARY**

	Factor	Description		Total Points	
	1 2 3 4 5 6	Toxic Pollutant I Flow/Stream flor Conventional Po Public Health Im Water Quality Fa Proximity to Nea TOTAL (Factors	w Volume ollutants opacts actors ar Coastal Waters	25 30 60 	
S1.	Is the to	tal score equal to	or greater than 80	? Yes (Facility is a major) No	
S2.	If the an	No		ould you like this facility to be discretionary major?	
	•	Reason:			
					_
			· .		<del></del>
		NEW SCORE: _	140		
		OLD SCORE: _	140		
				Mark Sauer	
				Permit Reviewer's Name  (757, 518	

## State "Transmittal Checklist" to Assist in Targeting Municipal and Industrial Individual NPDES Draft Permits for Review

#### Part I. State Draft Permit Submission Checklist

In accordance with the MOA established between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, the Commonwealth submits the following draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Agency review and concurrence.

Facility Name:	International Par	oer – Franklin Mill			
NPDES Permit Number:	VA0004162				
Permit Writer Name:	Mark Sauer_	,	•		
Date:	August 23, 2010		•	·	
Major [X]	Minor[]	Industrial [ X ]	Mun	icipal [	]
I.A. Draft Permit Package S	ubmittal Includes	<b>3:</b>	Yes	No	N/A
Permit Application?			· X ·		
Complete Draft Permit (for including boilerplate inform		me permit – entire permit,	X		
3. Copy of Public Notice?		·		x	
4. Complete Fact Sheet?			Х		
5. A Priority Pollutant Screen	ning to determine p	parameters of concern?	X		:
6. A Reasonable Potential ar	nalysis showing ca	alculated WQBELs?	Х		
7. Dissolved Oxygen calcula	tions?		X		
8. Whole Effluent Toxicity Te	st summary and a	nalysis?	X		
9. Permit Rating Sheet for ne	ew or modified ind	ustrial facilities?	X		
					NI/A
	mit/Facility C		Yes	No	N/A
1. Is this a new, or currently	unpermitted facility	y? 		. X	
<ol><li>Are all permissible outfalls process water and storm v authorized in the permit?</li></ol>		ned sewer overflow points, non- ility properly identified and	X		
Does the fact sheet <b>or</b> per treatment process?	mit contain a desc	cription of the wastewater	X		

I.B. Permit/Facility Characteristics - cont.	Yes	No	N/A	
Does the review of PCS/DMR data for at least the last 3 years indicate significant non-compliance with the existing permit?		X		
5. Has there been any change in streamflow characteristics since the last permit was developed?		Х		·
6. Does the permit allow the discharge of new or increased loadings of any pollutants?		Х		
7. Does the fact sheet or permit provide a description of the receiving water body(s) to which the facility discharges, including information on low/critical flow conditions and designated/existing uses?	X			
8. Does the facility discharge to a 303(d) listed water?	x			
a. Has a TMDL been developed and approved by EPA for the impaired water?		X		
b. Does the record indicate that the TMDL development is on the State priority list and will most likely be developed within the life of the permit?	х			,
c. Does the facility discharge a pollutant of concern identified in the TMDL or 303(d) listed water?		X		
<ol><li>Have any limits been removed, or are any limits less stringent, than those in the current permit?</li></ol>	Х			
10. Does the permit authorize discharges of storm water?	Х		-	
11. Has the facility substantially enlarged or altered its operation or substantially increased its flow or production?	Х			: 
12. Are there any production-based, technology-based effluent limits in the permit?	Х			
13. Do any water quality-based effluent limit calculations differ from the State's standard policies or procedures?		X		
14. Are any WQBELs based on an interpretation of narrative criteria?		X		
15. Does the permit incorporate any variances or other exceptions to the State's standards or regulations?		X		
16. Does the permit contain a compliance schedule for any limit or condition?		X		
17. Is there a potential impact to endangered/threatened species or their habitat by the facility's discharge(s)?		X		
Have impacts from the discharge(s) at downstream potable water supplies been evaluated?			x	
19. Is there any indication that there is significant public interest in the permit action proposed for this facility?	Х			
20. Have previous permit, application, and fact sheet been examined?	Х	•		·

#### **XPart II. NPDES Draft Permit Checklist**

# Region III NPDES Permit Quality Review Checklist – For Non-Municipals (To be completed and included in the record for <u>all</u> non-POTWs)

	II.A. Permit Cover Page/Administration	Yes	No	N/A
1.	Does the fact sheet <b>or</b> permit describe the physical location of the facility, including latitude and longitude (not necessarily on permit cover page)?	Х		
2.	Does the permit contain specific authorization-to-discharge information (from where to where, by whom)?	Х		

II.B. Effluent Limits - General Elements	Yes	No	N/A
1. Does the fact sheet describe the basis of final limits in the permit (e.g., that a comparison of technology and water quality-based limits was performed, and the most stringent limit selected)?	Х		
2. Does the fact sheet discuss whether "antibacksliding" provisions were met for any limits that are less stringent than those in the previous NPDES permit?		_	X

H.C	C. Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Effluent Guidelines & BPJ)	Yes	No	N/A
· 1.	Is the facility subject to a national effluent limitations guideline (ELG)?	Х		
i	a. If yes, does the record adequately document the categorization process, including an evaluation of whether the facility is a new source or an existing source?	X		A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
	b. If no, does the record indicate that a technology-based analysis based on Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) was used for all pollutants of concern discharged at treatable concentrations?			X
2.	For all limits developed based on BPJ, does the record indicate that the limits are consistent with the criteria established at 40 CFR 125.3(d)?	Х		
3.	Does the fact sheet adequately document the calculations used to develop both ELG and /or BPJ technology-based effluent limits?	х		
4.	For all limits that are based on production or flow, does the record indicate that the calculations are based on a "reasonable measure of ACTUAL production" for the facility (not design)?	X		
5.	Does the permit contain "tiered" limits that reflect projected increases in production or flow?		Х	
	a. If yes, does the permit require the facility to notify the permitting authority when alternate levels of production or flow are attained?	:		х
6.	Are technology-based permit limits expressed in appropriate units of measure (e.g., concentration, mass, SU)?	Х	,	

11.0	C. Technology-Based Effluent Limits (Effluent Guidelines & BPJ) – cont.	Yes	No	N/A
7.	Are all technology-based limits expressed in terms of both maximum daily, weekly average, and/or monthly average limits?	X		·
8.	Are any final limits less stringent than required by applicable effluent limitations guidelines or BPJ?		Х	

II.D. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits	Yes	No	N/A
Does the permit include appropriate limitations consistent with 40 CFR     122.44(d) covering State narrative and numeric criteria for water quality?	x		
<ol><li>Does the record indicate that any WQBELs were derived from a completed and EPA approved TMDL?</li></ol>		X	
3. Does the fact sheet provide effluent characteristics for each outfall?	X		
4. Does the fact sheet document that a "reasonable potential" evaluation was performed?	×	-	
a. If yes, does the fact sheet indicate that the "reasonable potential" evaluation was performed in accordance with the State's approved procedures?	n x		
b. Does the fact sheet describe the basis for allowing or disallowing in-stream dilution or a mixing zone?	, X	-	
c. Does the fact sheet present WLA calculation procedures for all pollutants that were found to have "reasonable potential"?	X		
d. Does the fact sheet indicate that the "reasonable potential" and WLA calculations accounted for contributions from upstream sources (i.e., do calculations include ambient/background concentrations where data are available)?	X	,	
<ul> <li>e. Does the permit contain numeric effluent limits for all pollutants for which "reasonable potential" was determined?</li> </ul>	х		
5. Are all final WQBELs in the permit consistent with the justification and/or documentation provided in the fact sheet?	X		
6. For all final WQBELs, are BOTH long-term (e.g., average monthly) AND short-term (e.g., maximum daily, weekly average, instantaneous) effluent limits established?	Х		
7. Are WQBELs expressed in the permit using appropriate units of measure (e.g., mass, concentration)?	Х		
8. Does the fact sheet indicate that an "antidegradation" review was performed in accordance with the State's approved antidegradation policy?	. x		

•

II.E. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements	Yes	No	N/A
Does the permit require at least annual monitoring for all limited parameters?	X		
a. If no, does the fact sheet indicate that the facility applied for and was granted a monitoring waiver, AND, does the permit specifically incorporate this waiver?			
Does the permit identify the physical location where monitoring is to be performed for each outfall?			
3. Does the permit require testing for Whole Effluent Toxicity in accordance with the State's standard practices?	Х		
II.F. Special Conditions	Yes	No	N/A
Does the permit require development and implementation of a Best			2011997

II.F. Special Conditions	Yes	No	N/A
Does the permit require development and implementation of a Best Management Practices (BMP) plan or site-specific BMPs?		×	
a. If yes, does the permit adequately incorporate and require compliance with the BMPs?	·		х
If the permit contains compliance schedule(s), are they consistent with statutory and regulatory deadlines and requirements?	,		х
3. Are other special conditions (e.g., ambient sampling, mixing studies, TIE/TRE, BMPs, special studies) consistent with CWA and NPDES regulations?	х		

II.G. Standard Conditions	Yes	No	N/A
<ol> <li>Does the <b>permit</b> contain all 40 CFR 122.41 standard conditions or the State equivalent (or more stringent) conditions?</li> </ol>	х		

#### List of Standard Conditions - 40 CFR 122.41

Duty to comply
Duty to reapply
Need to halt or reduce activity
not a defense
Duty to mitigate
Proper O & M

Permit actions

Property rights
Duty to provide information
Inspections and entry
Monitoring and records
Signatory requirement
Bypass
Upset

Reporting Requirements
Planned change
Anticipated noncompliance
Transfers
Monitoring reports
Compliance schedules
24-Hour reporting
Other non-compliance

Χ

 Does the permit contain the additional standard condition (or the State equivalent or more stringent conditions) for existing non-municipal dischargers regarding pollutant notification levels [40 CFR 122.42(a)]?



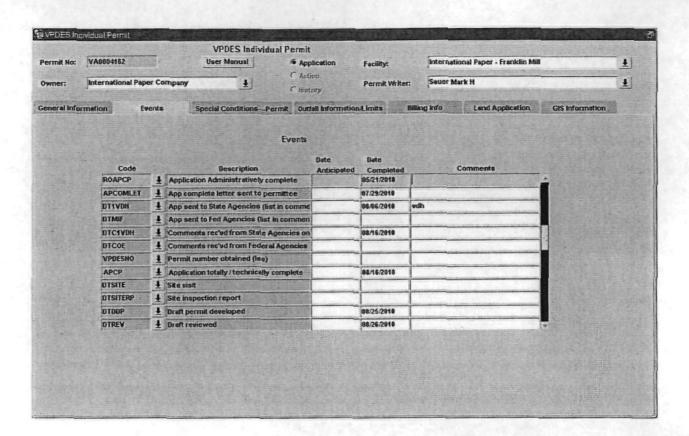
### Part III. Signature Page

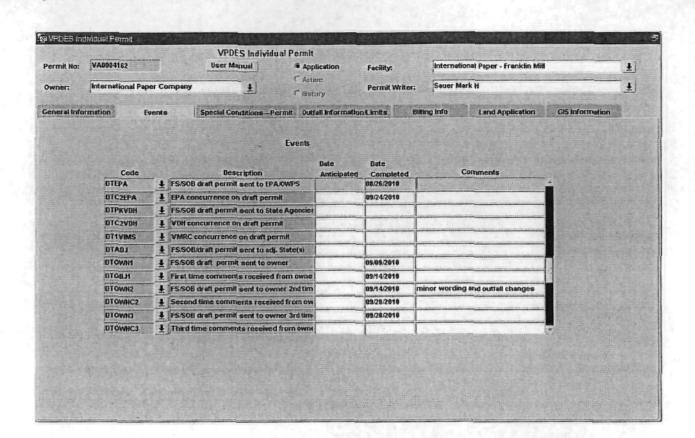
Based on a review of the data and other information submitted by the permit applicant, and the draft permit and other administrative records generated by the Department/Division and/or made available to the Department/Division, the information provided on this checklist is accurate and complete, to the best of my knowledge.

Name	Mark Sauer	
Title	Permit Writer	
Signature _	US.	
Date	8/23/10	

CHRONOLOGY SHEET

Permit No:	International Paper Company \$		lication Facility:		International Paper - Frenklin Mill		Ŧ		
Owner:			iny <u>1</u>	C Hist		Permit Writer:	Sauer Mark H		1
General Info	rmation Eve	ents	Special Conditions—Pern	oit Out	Tall Information	Alimits B	illing Info Land Application	GIS Information	
				Events					
	Code		Bescription		Date Anticipated	Bate Completed	Comments		
	PREVILED	<b>♣</b> 010	i expiration date			11/15/2010		â	
	DTLP	4 Rei	issuance letter mailed						
	APRPHOCAL1	1 Fir	st Application Remander Phone	Call					
	APRPHOCALZ	₫ Sei	cond Application Reminder Pho	ne Call		03/18/2018		MARK WAR	
	APDU	₫ Rei	issuance application due	100		05/19/2010		THE REAL PROPERTY.	
	SCCERTR	1 Sta	te Corporation certification rec	eived					
	FAMSUB	# Fin	ancial Assurance Mechanism S	ubmitte				Tan State	
	APRO	1 Ap	plication received at RO 1st time			85/21/2018			
	DEPFEE	# Ap	plication fee deposited						
	APRET1	1 Ap	p returned/Additional info requ	ested 1				Bain Lea	
	LGHRAPP	1 loc	al gov't notified of receipt of ap	p. (iss/h/				<b>在</b> 技艺艺	
	RORTIC	\$ Rin	arian owner request sent to tar	commi					





Pertinent Correspondence

#### Sauer, Mark (DEQ)

From:

Sheryl Raulston [Sheryl.Raulston@ipaper.com]

Sent:

Wednesday, September 15, 2010 6:20 PM

To:

Sauer, Mark (DEQ)

Cc:

Rave Moore

Subject:

FW: Emailing: Treatment System Flow Diagram.doc

Attachments:

Outfall 015 descrip.docx; Outfall 015.pdf; Treatment System Flow Diagram.doc







Outfall 015 descrip.docx (10 K.,

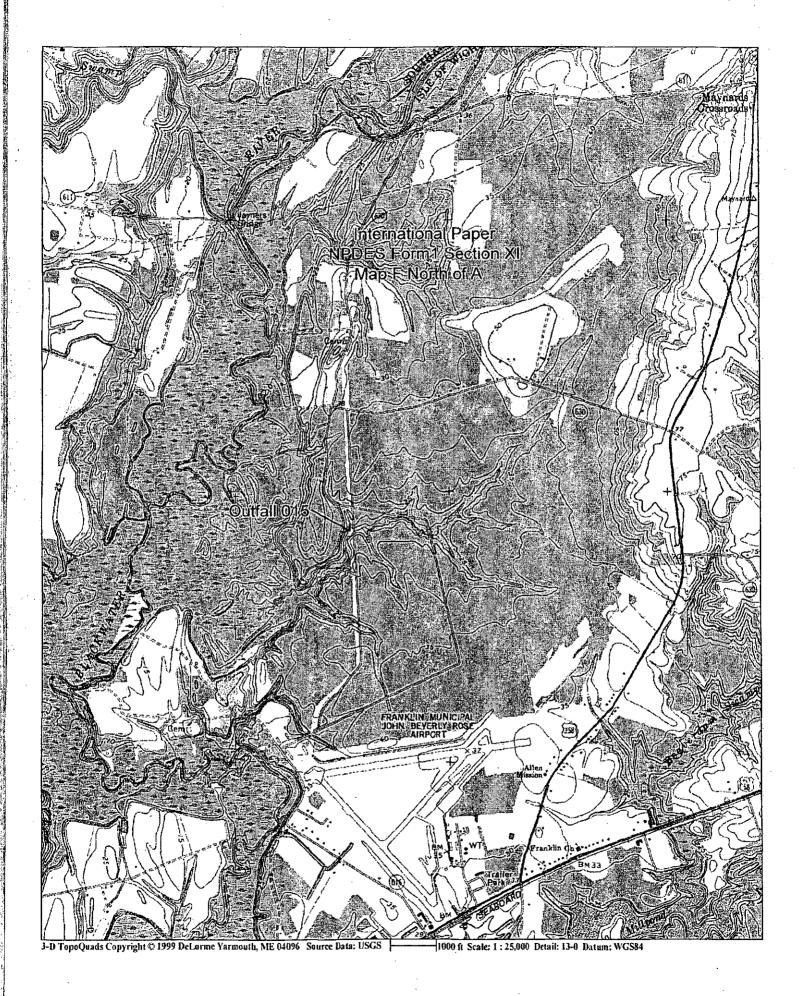
KB)

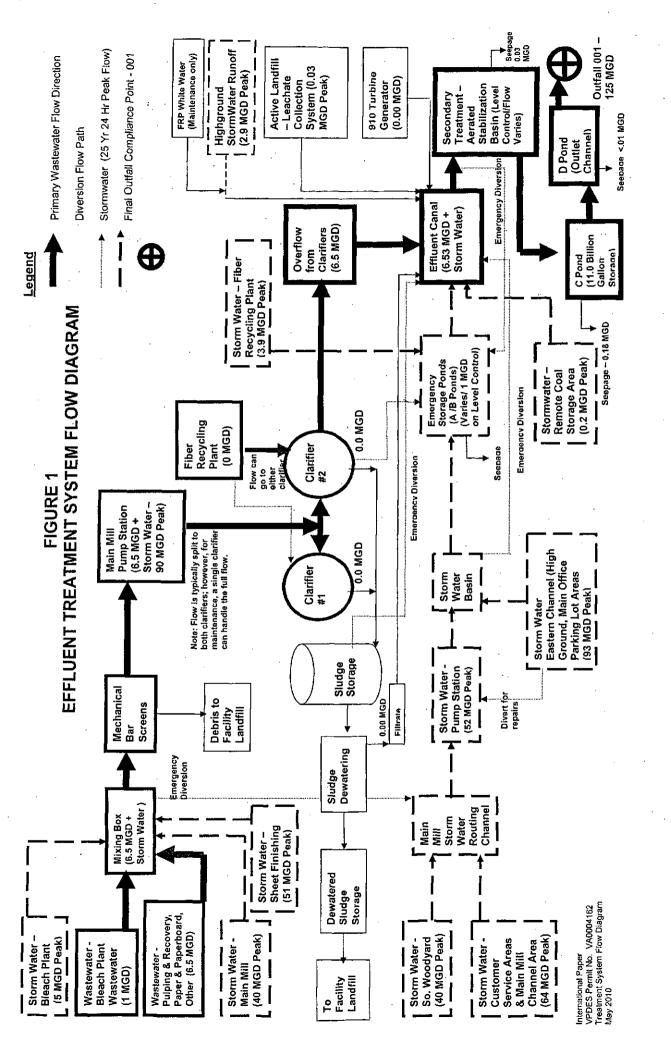
Outfall 015.pdf (891 Treatment System Flow Diagram....

Mark - as promised, here is the outfall 015 description, the map showing outfall 015 and the modified treatment system drawing showing the emergency diversion from clarifier #2 to emergency divsersion ponds (A/B ponds).

Thanks for all your help.

Outfall 015 receives periodic discharge of groundwater from the mill's north water supply line.





# Public Participation